THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 240

PRESIDENT SAYS RIOTS AT COAL MINES MUST END

Ultimatum Calls on Armed Marchers to Disperse—Federal Troops Ready to Aid State in Restoring Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Armed men on the march in the coal mining district of West Virginia, whose advance the State is confessedly powerless to arrest, have been warned by President Harding that they must disperse and retire to their respective homes before noon tomorrow.

The proclamation issued by the President yesterday afternoon is the ordinary form used since reconstruction days preceding the employment of federal troops in times of social or industrial disturbance, not necessarily presaging the proclamation of martial law, which by federal authorities has been rare.

If, in obedience to the terms of the proclamation, the participants in the insurrectionary movement in West Virginia do not disperse, federal troops will be called out, a regiment now being held in readiness at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and another at Camp Dix, in New Jersey. It would take only a few hours to send the troops to the scene from Ohio, and but a little longer from New Jersey. Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz has been sent back to West Virginia, and will take command of the federal troops if it is necessary to employ them to establish order.

The State of West Virginia has one company of infantry and one machine gun company, under the provisions made by the Legislature, and an adjutant-general to direct military operations, but several messages were received yesterday from the Governor and other officials, indicating that the state's resources were inadequate, and that it was powerless to cope with the situation. Request was made for an inspector-instructor and Col. F. B. Shaw was sent at once.

Proclamation Issued

A conference attended by the President, the Secretary of War, Maj.-Gen. James Harbord, acting Chief of Staff, and Brigadier-General Bandholtz, was held [illegible] a delegation headed by Howard Sutherland, Senator from West Virginia; W. A. McCorkle, former Governor of the State; H. S. Young, Secretary of State; F. N. Staunton, Charles W. Swisher and L. Dickinson, business men of Charleston, called upon the Secretary of War and were taken by him to the White House for a conference with the President. Senator Sutherland said afterward that the main question was not whether the State had done all that it could, but that law and order be preserved. Soon after the conference the following proclamation was issued by the President:

"Whereas, The Governor of the State of West Virginia has represented that domestic violence exists in said State which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and

"Whereas, It is providede in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect each state in this Union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

"Whereas, By the law of the United States in pursuance of the above it is provided that in all cases of insurrection in any state or of obstruction of the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such state or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other state or states, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection and causing the laws to be duly executed; and

No Hope in Legislature

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of West Virginia is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State under Section 4 of Article Four of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in persuance thereof, has made due application to be in the premises for such part of the military forces of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect the State of West Virginia and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

"Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military forces of the United States for the purpose aforesaid he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and I do hereby command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the first day of September, 1921, and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State:

"And I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

FRENCH CONCERN AT REPARATION PACT

Mr. Briand Is Questioned as to the Reasons Why France Is Deprived of Any Part of the First German Payment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Although the Chamber does not meet till mid-October, the finance commission has resumed its sittings and has specially directed its attention to the financial accord of the Allies, signed on August 13 last, which deprives France of any part of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received from Germany. This accord has not been approved by the French Governmnt, and before the Cabinet meets the commission asks for an explanation of its provisions from Aristide Briand and Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance.

The first point of criticism is whether the French percentage is not reduced by the fact that Italy and the smaller nations, having claims on Austria, are granted, in compensation for relinquishing their Austrian claims, a portion of the third series of German bonds. The second point concerns the Sarre mines, the capital value of which is regarded by the Allies as a payment to France which not only settled any claim to the first 1,000,000,000 marks but leaves France owing large sums to the Allies.

Out of this 1,000,000,000 marks, just over half is to go to Belgium, who has priority, and the other half to England for occupational costs which also come before the reparations payments. It is remarked that Belgium has a debt to France to be met out of the German payments, and it is asked whether this 500,000,000 marks will be used in this way.

Value of Coal Reduced

There was satisfaction expressed because England had agreed to a reduction of the price of the German coal ceded to France. Germany established two prices, one the export price which corresponds to the price of British coal sold to France; second, the internal price, much lower than the first.

Germany delivers coal chiefly by the port of Rotterdam. England originally regarded Rotterdam as a seaport and therefore the coal was debited at the export price. France, on the contrary, regards it as a river port and claimed internal prices. England has now agreed to the French view with the result that France immediately benefits by the sum of 400,000,000 francs. This is obviously a great advantage, to be set off in some measure against the disappointment of France in respect of a share of the first 1,000,000,000 marks.

The importance of these arrangements, when the budget of 1922 is considered, is apparent, and the commission is therefore preoccupied with them. A questionnaire is submitted to Mr. Briand this evening calling attention to the fact that, if Italy becomes a claimant on the German indemnity, the total is reduced from 132,000,000,000 marks to 120,000,000,000 marks, and urging that even if the value of the Sarre mines can be ascertained now, it cannot be put to the reimbursement of the cost of the occupation army, but should go to the account of reparations in compensation for the destroyed northern mines.

The Cause of Anxiety

It is anticipated, though Mr. Briand will not decline the invitation of the finance commission, that he will postpone his appearance until after the Cabinet has decided whether the accord is to be accepted or disputed. Certainly these issues raised by the recent accord are grave, and it will be noted that England, Belgium and Italy all profit by the arrangement and are, therefore, not likely to allow the accord to be repudiated or modified without protest.

The "Temps," in a remarkable article, asks why there are such frequent debates between the German creditors. The reply, it says, is simple. The discussions are so bitter, because some of the Allies believe that Germany will not pay what is promised. If they believed that full payments would be made, they would not be so eager to receive the first sums actually obtained.

It is this skepticism which gives such capital importance to the question of priority. Therefore, if there is danger of a suspension of payments—John M. Keynes suggests that Germany will face bankruptcy next year—it would be prudent to form a reserve fund to help in the difficult period to assure the service of the German debt and to this fund the first 1,000,000,000 marks should go.

PROPOSED TARIFF ON STEEL OPPOSED

Senate Committee Is Told by British Manufacturers That Barrier Would Seriously Affect Comity and Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two incidents that occurred simultaneously yesterday served to give new emphasis to the keen apprehension of foreign nations with regard to the possible effects of American legislation erecting high trade barriers as proposed in the Fordney tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee.

On the heels of the filing of a protest by the Cuban commercial mission declaring that the proposed tariff on sugar would spell economic ruin to the fifth best customer of the United States, a special committee of three, representing steel amnufacturers of Sheffield, England, appeared before the Senate committee to warn that body that the erection of economic barriers at the present would not only make it impossible for the debtor nations to pay the United States, but would seriously endanger the entire fabric of international trade, and offset efforts to promote harmony and cooperation.

Ambassador Sponsors Plea

The delegation of British steel men, who were given a hearing on the recommendation of the Department of State at the request of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, was headed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, managing director of Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., who was a prominent member of the Royal commission appointed to study economic conditions during the war.

Mr. Balfour, who spoke for the Sheffield manufacturers of high-speed steel, told the committee that the effect of the steel tariffs in the Fordney bill would be to put out of business many of the firms that had traded with the United States for over a century.

Discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the hearing, Mr. Balfour declared his belief that economic barriers are inadmissable in the present condition of world trade and industry.

"I am convinced," he said, "that if the statesmen of the world got together and declared for international free trade, or practically free trade, they would do more for reconstruction and international harmony than by any other single understanding. There is nothing to be gained, and everything to be lost, by provoking a retaliation or by starting retaliation.

"The United States has now an accumulation of $500,000,000 of gold reserves. We want to buy from the United States, but we cannot buy with gold. We can buy only with goods. Sooner or later, the United States will be compelled to disgorge part of the gold reserve which draws no interest, affects the exchanges unfavorably and with the addition of a high tariff will inevitably compel us to seek our goods elsewhere. This is what we do not want to do.

German Competition

"We in Great Britain realize that we are up against the keenest competition from Germany, but we have made up our minds to face it. Even if barriers are put up against German competition, it merely means that her goods will go elsewhere and disturb the world market in a concentrated area, instead of having a free field. Disturbance in one country cannot fail to affect all other countries. I believe that we must make up our minds that not only must Germany and Austria be afforded freedom of trade, but that we must help them to finance it. We in Britain at least have learned that our tariff reform theories would not stand the actual tests."

Mr. Balfour, who was accompanied by Sydney Jessop Robinson of the Jessop Company of Sheffield, and J. C. Ward of the Edgar Allen Company of Sheffield, was greatly gratified at the courtesy of the committee in according them a hearing. "Our people at home," said Mr. Balfour, "will feel most grateful for the opportunity accorded us by the committee and the great courtesy with which our views were received."

HUNGARIANS RESIST TRANSFER TO AUSTRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday) — Fighting between Austrians and Hungarians has broken out in the neighborhood of Oedenburg on the occasion of the transfer of western Hungary to Austria in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon. Oedenburg is surrounded by Hungarian insurgents and the telegraph and telephone wires are cut.

The Austrian Government has sent a note to the powers, calling their attention to the situation and asking urgently for an expedition of allied troops to the affected district. The Hungarian Government has issued a formal declaration that the evacuation of western Hungary has been completed so far as concerns the Hungarian authorities.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Cuban Commercial Mission has submitted a memorandum to the State Department on the effect which the proposed sugar duties in the Fordney tariff bill would have on the industry, in which it is asserted that the provisions would cause irreparable damage and the American trade with the island and American securities invested there would be jeopardized. p. 4

As a means of aiding the distribution of food supplies in New York City, it is proposed that a terminal market be established, available to all railways and steamship lines and other carriers. Public auction sales of foods are proposed, at which the prices would be established by open bidding. p. 8

The Chicago Federation of Labor, in an effort to solve the housing problem in that city and in the State, is preparing to urge upon the Legislature the enactment of a law, similar to that in effect in North Dakota, providing for the lending of state funds deposited in banks to those who will use the money in building houses. p. 5

A proclamaton issued by President Harding yesterday called on the rioters marching on the West Virginia coal mines to disperse and return to their homes. Federal troops are prepared to occupy the disturbed district and to enforce industrial peace. It is regarded as probable that martial law will be declared in the State. p. 1

Following the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, a reciprocal commercial treaty is expected to be undertaken, negotiations for which are said already to be under way. The commercial treaty must take into account the problem of credits to Germany and the reparations payments; until it is passed there will be no change in the present American policy with respect to trade with Germany, which is simply one of meeting supply and demand. p. 1

Representatives of British steel makers appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington yesterday to oppose the enactment of the proposed Fordney tariff on steel imported into the United States. It was argued that under the present economic conditions it would be unwise for the United States to further hinder commercial interchange with those nations which are indebted to it. p. 1

Considerable significance is attached to Sir James Craig's prolonged stay in London. His reported conversations with Austen Chamberlain, who is au fait with Mr. Lloyd George's aims, are regarded as a step in the direction of a peaceable settlement of the Irish question. Ulster is feeling the effect of the southern boycott and it is believed her attitude will undergo a modification through the pressure brought to bear by Sinn Fein. At the same time the truce remains practically unaffected, the sporadic fights in Belfast having little effect on the main issue. p. 1

The Finance Commission, which is sitting in Paris, has asked the government for an explanation of the financial accord of the Allies. Under this accord France is deprived of any part of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received from Germany, but she obtains by way of the Sarre mines payment which not only settles any claim she may have had to the first 1,000,000,000 marks but also leaves her owing large sums to the Allies. It is with the object of determining the sum that will actually accrue to France that the Finance Commission is studying the arrangements. This is regarded as a necessary preliminary to a consideration of the budget of 1922, which will take place when Parliament meets in the middle of October. The French Government has yet to approve of the accord. Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy are likely to oppose any attempt to repudiate it. p. 1

Criticism is made of the British mandate in Palestine on the ground that it pleases neither the Jews nor the Arabs. So far as the Jews are concerned the whole question is to come before the twelfth Zionist congress which is to be held at Karlsbad, Tzecho-Slovakia, tomorrow. The Arabs, on the other hand, have their delegation in London consulting officials there in an attempt to turn the British Government from its course in regard to Palestine. While the mandatory power is not burdened in respect of the civil administration it is obliged to maintain a garrison of 5000 troops at a cost of £500 a head. p. 1

Oedenburg, a town in Hungary, has been surrounded by insurgents who are resisting the transfer of western Hungary to Austria. This territory was to pass into Magyar hands under the terms of the Trianon Treaty. The resistance has resulted in fighting between the Austrians and Hungarians and the Vienna Government has appealed to the powers to send troops to the affected district. p. 1

NEW ARGENTINE CONSUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Santos Goni, formerly a newspaper man of Buenos Aires, has taken the post here as consul-general of Argentina. His predecessor here, H. Bossi Caceres, has returned to Buenos Aires on leave of absence, and, at the expiration of his leave, will go to Wellington, New Zealand, as consul-general.

ZIONIST CONGRESS TO MEET THURSDAY

Situation in Palestine Will Figure Largely on the Agenda—Aspirations of Arabs Cannot Be Ignored by the Jews

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Jews from all over the world, and speaking a multitude of languages, will meet together at Karlsbad in Tzecho-Slovakia on Thursday for the twelfth Zionist Congress, the first to be held since 1913 and since the launching of the Zionist enterprise in Palestine upon the sea of practical politics. About 500 delegates will be present, including 90 from Poland and 50 from the United States. The congress is elected by direct secret ballot, men and women alike having the right to vote for and be elected as delegates. Any Jew is entitled to vote who accepts the Basle program drawn up at the first Zionist Congress in 1897 and has paid the nominal fee called the shekel.

The congress is the legislative body of the Zionist organization, and from its own membership it chooses "a greater action committee." In turn this committee elects a smaller executive or "inner actions committee," a sort of cabinet, the president of which is head of the whole organization.

The Balfour Delegation

The agenda of the congress was discussed at a meeting of "the greater actions committee," held at Prague from July 10 to 17. The situation in Palestine loomed large on the horizon, and the executive was called upon to quiet the apprehension of the committee. The executive was of the opinion, however, that the British Government stood firmly by the generous interpretation of the Balfour declaration. On the strength of this, plans for work on a large scale in Palestine and a budget of £1,500,000 was approved for next year, including expenditure on irrigation, afforestation, colonization, and educational and other institutions. The Jewish institutions already established account for an annual sum of £300,000.

At the congress it is anticipated that the discussions will turn upon political issues like the mandate for Palestine, the Arab question, the Jewish regiment, immigation and all activities for which the £25,000,000 fund was launched. There will also be the question of reorganizing the machinery of the movement, which has made great strides during the momentous years since the eleventh congress. The formal agenda, however, is secret and only the delegates to the congress are aware of its contents.

Meanwhile the final draft of the mandate for Palestine has been issued as a White Paper. The final draft is similar to the preliminary draft, except that an article is added providing that in the territory between the Jordan river and the eastern boundary of Palestine the mandatory power is entitled to postpone the application of the provisions of the mandate, which are inapplicable to local conditions, and to make suitable provision in their place not inconsistent with the Covenant.

Neither Party Pleased

The wording of the mandate is considered vague in Jewish circles, and the carrying into effect of the Balfour declaration actually depends upon the attitude of the members of the administration working under Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner. The Jews believe that they have much to complain of in this respect and it is obvious that British officials are succeeding in completely pleasing neither Jews nor Arabs.

A party of the latter are now in London, England, in an attempt to turn the British Government from the course it has set out upon in regard to Palestine, but Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, has recommended the Arab delegates to try to settle their differences with Dr. Wiseman, the Zionist leader. Dr. Wiseman expressed his readiness to meet the Arabs but the latter made a meeting impossible by their attitude, which does not allow for any compromise over the Balfour declaration. Dr. Wiseman has now gone to Karlsbad.

Much light is thrown upon the situation in Palestine by an interim report of Sir Herbert Samuel just published. Point is given to the Jewish contention that there is room for 4,000,000 people in Palestine by the statement Sir Herbert makes that the country supports a population at present of barely 700,000, of whom 75,000 are Jews and 77,000 are Christians. As many as 10,000 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the country during the period from September 1920, and May 1921.

The High Commissioner is of the opinion that the only practicable form of Zionism is that form which combines the legitimate aspirations of the Jewish race with full protecton of the rights of the existing population. With regard to the financial condition of Palestine, Sir Herbert states that the delay in settling the international status of the country has prevented the floating of an international loan. The Zionists have not yet provided large sums for development and no grant in aid has been received from the British Government.

The total revenue for the year ending June 30 was £2,214,000 and the total expenditure was £2,286,000. Thus the mandatory power has not been burdened in respect of the civil administration of Palestine, but on the other hand Great Britain is compelled to maintain a garrison of 5000 troops at an average cost of £500 per head. The Palestine administration maintains 1300 police, while a gendarmerie for special duties is being raised to the number of 500.

TREATY PROBLEMS TO BE MET SINGLY

State Department Prepared to Deal With Issues as They Arise — Futility of Pledges Shown Unless Basis Is Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ever since the treaty with Germany was signed in Berlin, there have been efforts to extract from the government information as to how the provisions of this treaty, in the main the same as that of Versailles, but with the Covenant of the League of Nations deleted, were to be carried out in harmony with the allied powers which also have signed the Versailles Treaty with the Covenant incorporated. There is an obvious disinclination on the part of this government to commit itself in regard to the League of Nations, its absence, a substitute, or what is to be done as an alternative. This much may be said, however. So long as the Council of the League of Nations is dealing with matters of purely European concern, it is held that the United States need take no action whatever. In other matters, where the United States has a stake or an interest, the intention of this government seems to be to deal with it by direct agreement or treaty, the terms being used by officials interchangeably.

One of the embarrassments that may arise from this policy is that there is a twilight zone, or one just before dawn, sometimes, in which it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line and say, "This is no concern of ours," or "It is our affair." Especially since it became the unshirkable duty of the United States to engage in a European war which overran all previous geographical borders, it may not be said with the assurance that once was possible that the affairs of Europe are no concern of the United States and that this government will do nothing to let or hinder whatever is done across the ocean.

While this attitude prevails at the executive end of Pennsylvania Avenue, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday voiced the sentiment that is being widely expressed in less influential circles: Unless there is a written binding contract between the United States and other leading nations, of what use will it be to come together for a conference in regard to limiting armaments?

"Total disarmament is out of the question, and will remain so," Senator McCumber said, "until, by mutual agreement between all nations capable of making war, war is made an impossibility.

"And just to the extent that President Harding is able to consummate such an agreement between the powerful nations, just to that extent will he be able to decrease the burden of armaments.

"In the last analysis, disarmament is all a question of faith—faith in the good intentions and peaceful purposes of all nations, and that faith, in the light of the whole world's history, cannot be very strong without a written compact whereby nations solemnly agree with each other not to undertake wars of aggression, and to submit to arbitration every purely international dispute which may arise between them."

DAYS OF STRIFE IN IRELAND THOUGHT DEFINITELY ENDED

Considerable Advance Is Felt to Have Been Made Toward an Agreement Between Dublin, Belfast and Downing Street

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Despite the unfortunate outbreak of rioting in Belfast during the week-end which still continues, the conviction is steadily growing that the reign of terror in Ireland has definitely ended, and it is considered only a matter of time till a conference is arranged between the principals of Dublin, Belfast and Downing Street.

Considerable significance is attached to Sir James Craig's prolonged stay in London, also to the meetings that are reported to have taken place between Austen Chamberlain and himself. As far as is known no interview has taken place with the Prime Minister since Sir James' arrival in this country, but as Mr. Chamberlain is quite au fait with the Prime Minister's aims for a peaceful settlement in Ireland, it is possible that a considerable advance may have been made without the necessity of breaking into Mr. Lloyd George's well-earned holiday.

Furthermore, since it is becoming more and more evident that Ulster's intransigent attitude toward Sinn Fein will need to undergo some modification in the near future, it is thought that Sir James Craig is approaching the Unionist Party with this object in view. Though the political determination of the North of Ireland may be just as firm as ever, the fact cannot be ignored by the business men and bankers of Ulster that the potentialities of the Southern boycott must be taken into consideration.

Silent Pressure on Ulster

Already some firms have had to close their doors, and banks with branches in the South are feeling the pinch, for in many cases depositors have been reduced to one-half and even one-third of their original number. Little is being said on either side about the boycott, but there can be little doubt that the silent pressure is keenly felt.

Meantime the members of Dail Eireann have dispersed for their homes, leaving the Cabinet full plenary powers, and as far as is known no arrangements have been made for either a public or a private session in the near future. Far from this being a sign that a deadlock has been reached, on the other hand it is taken to indicate that negotiations are expected to proceed along normal channels and that no fear is entertained regarding a termination of the truce.

The Belfast disturbances at one time assumed such serious proportions that it was found necessary to call out the military and three armored cars, but in neither the North, the South, nor in England are these occurrences, though deplorable in themselves, looked upon as seriously affecting the truce. Until some permanent measure of settlement can be reached these sporadic fights in Belfast, where parties are so sharply divided, may continue, but fortunately they have little effect on the main issue, which is to obtain a peaceable settlement of the long-standing "Irish question."

Guarantees for Ulster

That Eamon de Valera really has this object at heart would seem apparent from the interview published by "Liberté" of Paris, in which he says: "Nobody wishes for peace more than I do. I consider the people of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR AUGUST 31, 1921

Book Reviews and Literary News Page 12
A Literary Letter
A Book of the Week
A French Lyrist: Paul Verlaine
A Large Newspaper
A Causerie
A Russian Drama

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Australian War Loans Financed
Steel Industry in Australia Grows
Shoe and Leather Markets Report
Canadian Crops Strain Facilities
British Savings Certificates
Spanish Finance and Morocco Issue

Editorials.....Page 14
The Muhammadan Belt
The Railroad Refunding Bill
Agitation Among the Negroes
Shipbuilding in Australia
On Borrowing Books
Editorial Notes

General News—
President Says Riots at Coal Mines Must End.....1
Days of Strife in Ireland Thought Definitely Ended.....1
Zionist Congress to Meet Thursday..1
Treaty Problems to Be Met Singly..1
Proposed Tariff on Steel Opposed....1
Dye Duties of 1916 Not to Be Revoked 2
German Treaty of Commerce Next..2
Sugar Duty Would Be Blow to Cuba. 4
One-Half Uncut Timber on Pacific....4
Indiana to Put Millions in Roads....4
Warning Against Income Tax Fraud..4
Farmers to Sell Their Own Grain....5
Peace in the Hands of the Democracies 5
Change Wanted in Water-Power Act 5
Court Decision Aid to Law Officers..5
Labor Seeks Aid in Housing Crisis..5
Why Poles Are Favored by France..6
Legislation for Water Transport.....6
Load-Line Factor in Modern Flying..6
League Provision for Disarmament..7
Settlement of Aland Dispute.....7
Employers Come Together in Spain..7
Terminal Market Project Favored...8
Shop Committee Industrial Issue....8
Control of Water Power in Ontario..8
City and Country Interdependent....11

Illustrations—
Moonlight on Lac Leman.....3
The Arms of Queen Anne.....8
Town of Annapolis, Nova Scotia....8
Thatched Cottage, Long Rushington..11
El Capitan, Yosemite Valley.....13

Letters.....Page 3
Collards, Not Callards
(Miss May Somers)
Collards a Sort of Cabbage
(Mrs. J. R. Anthony)

Special Articles—
The Rambler.....3
Moonlight on Lac Leman.....3
The Mother of Parliaments.....3
Lavender in Italy.....3
The Founding of Nova Scotia.....8
Long Rushington.....11

Sporting.....Page 10
Middlesex Is Champion Again
Parker Captures All Ten Wickets
Leland Stanford Outlook Bright
Power Boats to Meet for Title
Captain Holmes to Referee Polo Play

The Home Forum.....Page 13
Achievement
Pen Arrives in Oxbridge

Ulster as Irish. If they are ready to act as Irishmen, my government will go to the limit of possible concession. To those who remain in Ireland we will give all the guarantees they require. To the Ulster people who prefer to leave the country we shall give financial compensation."

At the same time he makes it quite clear that, though not a politician, he must fulfill his election pledges, and he says: "The mandate I have been given by the people of Ireland, when they elected me President of the Republic, is to obtain the independence of the country."

It is considered that Mr. de Valera and his party are becoming increasingly sensitive to the opinion that is being expressed all over the world in favor of the Dail's acceptance of the British Government's latest offer. The reference that has been already made deprecating the necessity for a plebiscite, is thought to be simply an indication of the trend political thought is taking, for to liken previous plebiscites to the one that it has now been tentatively suggested should be taken is wholly beside the question. Never in the history of Ireland have the people been in a position to express their opinion on an option such as is presented in the British Government's offer—a fact that is probably nowhere more fully realized than amongst the supporters of Sinn Fein themselves.

PRESIDENT ASSURES FARMERS OF SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Assurance of the support of the Administration in Washington in working out agricultural problems of the country is given by President Harding in a letter to the Illinois Agricultural Association, declining an invitation of the farmers' association to speak at their picnic to be held at Dixon, Illinois, next Saturday.

"I am sorry to say that it is impossible for me to accept on account of the demands of public business which have made it impossible for me to conclude any further engagements that would take me away from Washington," President Harding's letter reads. "I am sure that I need not tell you and the members of your association that the Administration is determined to do everything within its power for the amelioration of present unfortunate conditions particularly affecting the agricultural community. In the months since inauguration I feel that much has been accomplished and still more is in process of formulation."

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday) — The new Portuguese Government has been composed as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior—Antony Granjo.

Minister of Justice—Raul Portela.

Minister of Finance — Vincent Ribeiro.

Minister of War—Freitas Soares.

Minister of Marine—Paes Gomes.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—Vernandez Costa.

Minister of Labor—Lima Duque.

Minister of the Colonies—Ferreira da Rocha.

Minister of Education—Genestal Machado.

Mr. Granjo was Minister of the Interior in the former Quieroz Government and Premier in July, 1922, while Mr. Gomes, Mr. Duque, and Mr. Rocha held similar positions in Mr. Granjo's former cabinet of 1920.

EARLY SOLUTION OF RUSSIAN ISSUE SEEN

STOCKBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Baron Sergius Korff of Russia predicted that the problem of that country would be settled much sooner than the world expects and declared that the Russians are now far advanced in the process of finding out that the illusion of the Soviet is false, in an address at the annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association. The baron was followed by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, who said that for some reason the American people have a distorted idea as to the general attitude of foreign powers toward the United States. It is a mistake, he declared, to believe that they think ours is the best example of government.

GREEK REVERSE DENIED

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday) — Reports that Greek troops engaged in the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor have suffered a reverse are denied in an official statement issued here. It is declared, however, that the battle along the Sakaria River is continuing with violence. Towns along the southern coast of the Black Sea have been bombarded by Greek warships, the statement says.

Newspaper dispatches from the front state the Turkish Nationalists are making continuous counter-attacks, arresting the advance of the Greeks. The enemy is bringing new reserves to the front, to take the place of troops killed or wounded in the fighting, it being said that the Turkish losses are heavy. Turkish cavalry is participating in the battle.

CITY IMPROVES STREETS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—This year is to mark the largest expenditure for street improvement work in the history of this city. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be spent for paving exclusively and $2,250,000 is to be used for sewer work, making a total of $4,000,000.

GERMAN TREATY OF COMMERCE NEXT

Peace Treaty Passage to Be Followed by Trade Agreement, Negotiations for Which Are Said to Be Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Future trade relations between the United States and Germany, in the light of the Berlin peace pact, is a question that is now being given serious consideration by the experts of the State and Commerce Departments.

Ratification of the peace treaty, it is said by officials of the Department of Commerce, will not serve to alter the American policy with respect to trade with Germany. But the terms of the reciprocal commercial treaty with Germany, which is expected to follow ratification of the peace pact, necessarily will have an important bearing on the future policy of the American Government respecting all matters of trade and commerce.

The most important matter to be dealt with in the commercial treaty, negotiations for which, it is said, are already being discussed, will be the status to be given to German credit. Another factor which will have a bearing of the utmost importance on German industrial life, is the vexatious problem involved in payment of reparations.

Germany, during her course of reconstruction, burdened with a tremendous war debt, will be a heavy borrower of capital. Any commercial treaty which the United States may negotiate with her necessarily will have to contain favorable provisions for extending credit. This question already is being studied by Government officials with a view to serving the best interests of Germany.

Highest Imports in History

So far as the United States is concerned, its rights and interests are amply preserved in the pending peace treaty, and the chief purpose of the commercial treaty will be to define Germany's own rights and interests under the former pact, and in the light of present world conditions.

Despite the fact that the Department of Commerce has been careful not to go out of its way to encourage trade with Germany, following a neutral policy of meeting merely the demand for raw materials, Germany's importations of American goods reach a higher figure today than ever before in her history.

Latest available figures obtainable at the Department of Commerce, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1921, show that the United States exported to Germany raw materials and manufactured goods valued at $381,771,609. In that same period Germany exported to the United States goods valued at $90,773,014.

German imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, totaled $344,794,276; her exports to this country amounted to $189,919,136.

For the calendar year 1920, Germany's imports from the United States were valued at $311,437,377; her exports to this country were $88,836,280.

American Raw Materials

Germany looks now and will look in the future to the United States for the bulk of her raw materials. The comparatively small amount of German exports is easily explained by the fact that Germany is only sending out those materials for which it has no immediate and essential needs. While the volume of American exports to Germany in dollar valuation largely exceeds the highest pre-war figures, the actual amount of material sent across the seas is not so great. This is accounted for in the prevailing high prices compared with prices of the pre-war period, but the increase in the figures over last year nevertheless shows the tremendous effort Germany is making to restore her supply of raw materials.

Germany is importing chiefly copper and cotton from the United States, according to the Department of Commerce, although recently her buying of American cotton has dropped off considerably. This is accountable by reason of large cargoes of Egyptian cotton that are filtering into Germany.

Reports that Germany is on the verge of regaining her world commercial supremacy are largely discounted by officials of the department. Likewise do they discount reports of tremendous activity in German shipbuilding, some of which are to the effect that it is putting into the water a new ship every three days.

German Competition Weakens

In fact, Germany's competition in the field of commerce is showing signs of weakening, according to Herbert Hoover. The Germans are having difficulties in handling the business attained through their attractive price quotations, which are lower than other countries can offer.

It is said that Germany is unable to execute large numbers of contracts nor is the quality of her goods up to pre-war standards.

With the appointment of Charles E. Herring as commercial attaché at Berlin, the Department of Commerce will be in a position to keep in closer touch with German needs and German trade conditions.

It is also probable that much of Mr. Herring's work will have to do with the pending negotiations of a commercial treaty. The department has been embarrassed since the announcement of Mr. Herring's appointment, by European reports that the United States is about to resume diplomatic negotiations with Germany before ratification of the peace treaty. There is nothing in Mr. Herring's mission to tend to that belief, it is said, nor does it mean that the United States is making any changes in its present policy with respect to trade with Germany.

DAKOTA TEST OF SCHOOL DISTRICT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—No special election to determine the question of abandoning the consolidated school district at Baltic, South Dakota, was held, notwithstanding that a special election call was issued. Instead, all the parties concerned are required to appear before Judge Fleeger, of the Circuit Court, who will hear the case on a temporary writ of prohibition. The constitutionality of the new state law providing for the abandonment of consolidated schools may be at stake in this case.

This is another phase of the controversy between different factions in the school district around Baltic. Last year some of them wanted to go back to the old plan. A special election was held in the spring, at which abandonment was voted, but the election was nullified when the courts decided that the emergency clause under which it was held was unconstitutional. Then steps were taken by the opponents of the consolidation plan and a new election was called for August 20.

Before the election could be held, officials in Baltic were served with the writ of prohibition which prevented them from holding the election. The plaintiffs aver that no notice of the time and place of the election was published in the newspaper at Baltic; that the district board had already purchased a building and lot for this coming year as provided by law, and that the petition calling for the election was not signed by 40 per cent of those entitled to vote, as required by the law.

ACTIVITY IN DAKOTA CATTLE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — That there is a decided change in the attitude of the banks toward the cattle-feeding industry is declared by local dealers in Sioux Falls as being demonstrated by the fact that the movement of "stockers" and "feeders" is much less difficult than it was 30 days ago. Attention is called to the fact that during the past two weeks more cattle have been sent to the farms from the local stock yards than during previous years at this season.

In the financing of these cattle loans it is said that eastern money is being used, which has a "string" to it in the fact that the borrower must have more or less individual capital and be in a position to house properly and to care for his live stock during the bad weather and to be amply supplied with feed to carry them through until ready for market. There is also said to be a limitation of the costs of these cattle to the borrower of not exceeding $7 per 100 pounds, and the purchases are to be made in accordance with the prevailing market values on the date of purchase, the main purpose being to rebuild the cattle industry upon a sound financial footing.

INDIAN AFFAIRS DISTRICTS DIVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Reversing the recent action of the government in consolidating the two southern California districts of Indian affairs and establishing the main office of the consolidated district in San Diego, this territory again has been divided into two districts by the federal office of Indian affairs.

P. T. Hoffman, who was sent to San Diego as superintendent of Indian service for the consolidated district, when it was created, is now stationed in Riverside, where he formerly served in the same capacity. The southern district for Indian affairs is now in charge of P. A. Lonergan, whose headquarters are at Pala.

The change is said to have been the result of much political activity on the part of Riverside citizens, who were anxious to have the Indian office in the northern county seat.

PUBLIC LANDS CLASSIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—California public lands to the area of 36,035 acres were classified in June by the geological survey, Department of the Interior, according to a report issued by that department this week. Much of this large area was placed under the stock-raising, homestead law, and was designated for entry in tracts of 640 acres, or in some instances, less. A large part of the acreage, however, is included in original entries already, or in applications which control a preference right. Relatively little of it is public land free from claims. In the same month, the department reports the classification of 3,344,852 acres in Montana, and 184,050 acres in Wyoming.

GOLD MINING PROJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon — An Indianapolis company will develop placer claims in the Blackwell Hills on Kanes Creek near Gold Hill and has expended $160,000 in the installation of machinery and power accessories; operations will begin in a few weeks. These claims are located in the same district as the Gold Ridge, Roaring Gimblet and Millionaire mines, now being worked.

DYE DUTIES OF 1916 NOT TO BE REVOKED

Commission Reports Percentage of Foreign Dye Importation Has Not Reached Point Fixed by Law for Ending of Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Specific duties imposed by the revenue act of 1916 on dyes and other coal tar products for the five-year period from 1920-25 are not to be revoked, as the conditions under which they were to have been removed by presidential proclamation have not been met, according to the report of the United States Tariff Commission published yesterday.

The report in regard to the domestic production and imports of dyes was submitted to the President on August 19. It embodies findings of the commission based on a careful study of the progress of the American dye industry each year from 1917 to 1920 inclusive, together with an analysis of imports during 1919 and 1920, and a report on the status of the domestic industry for 1920. The investigation was undertaken at the request of President Wilson in the autumn of 1917 for the purpose of ascertaining the facts on which to base executive action on the special duties for dye products in 1921, as provided in the 1916 revenue act.

Under the section of the act providing for duties on dyes, it was specified that at the end of the five-year period ending 1920 special duties should no longer be assessed as before, but should begin to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent of the imposed rate annually, this to continue for another five years. At the end of this second five-year period, according to the provisions of the act, special duties on dye products would by this gradual reduction process be nonexistent. A special proviso, however, stated that at the end of the first five-year period the specific duties should be abolished in toto if it were found that imports had increased to such an extent that less than 60 per cent of the value of the domestic consumption were being produced in this country. Upon presidential proclamation of this fact the special duties would automatically cease.

The Tariff Commission has found, however, that the facts obtaining in the dye industry at present do not call for the issuance of such a proclamation. During 1920, domestic production of dye products was much in excess of the 60 per cent of domestic consumption which was specified as the dividing line between protection and free trade for the industry. Importation during 1921 has not increased to such an extent that it supplies over 40 per cent of the domestic demand, according to the report.

"The facts," the commission concludes, "do not call for the issuance of a proclamation removing the specific duties for the five-year period from 1920 till 1925." Therefore, the only reduction, as specified in the act, will be the 20 per cent per annum till the end of the period.

The production of coal tar products in this country in 1920 amounted to $112,165,865, said the report, while during the same period the imports of these products had a value of only $5,804,905, or less than 6 per cent. of the value of the American production.

The case of protection for the dye industry of the United States is therefore determined in favor of the affirmative, at least for the next five years.

CITY MANAGER PLAN REDUCES TAX RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Success of the city manager plan, adopted about one year ago by Sacramento, is seen in a reduction of nearly 9 cents in the city tax rate, despite a decreaes of $3,300,000 in the assessed valuation of Sacramento city property. The budget presented by Clyde L. Seavey, city manager, shows material reductions in virtually all the expenses of the city, the amount to be raised by taxation being $1,351,147. The budget proposes a tax of $1.78 as compared with $1.868 last year.

The budget includes $15,000 for a municipal power plant project investigation, $30,000 for increased salaries of members of the police and fire departments, $15,000 for repairs to the municipal water system, and provides that all water front receipts shall be used for the improvement and maintenance of the water front.

FRENCH TOWN BUILT UP AS BEFORE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The rebuilding of the French village of Vitrimont has been completed, and the village today is a replica of itself before the war laid it in ruins, according to Mrs. William H. Crocker, who rebuilt the village with her own funds, and who has just returned to her home in San Francisco after two years in Europe.

"The last thing I saw before I left France," said Mrs. Crocker on her arrival here, was the village of Vitrimont, a new Vitrimont, yet looking exactly like the old Vitrimont, with everything completely restored. The villagers are very happy to have their village again, more happy than all that it has been rebuilt exactly as it was, with the exception of the sanitary features, and not reconstructed into some new and strange form of town. The town hall and the schoolhouse have been rebuilt after their destruction by the Germans; the streets laid out just as they were, and the cottages along them rebuilt as nearly as possible in the same form, design and size as before their destruction.

"The picturesque beauty of Vitrimont has been left untouched, and the people have better and more modern homes than they had before. It would have been a great pity to have destroyed the beauty of the little town by imposing a new and unfamiliar style of architecture, and so I had all of the buildings rebuilt as they were with the exception of plumbing and sanitary fixtures."

Mrs. Crocker "adopted" the little French village in December, 1916, and assumed the responsibility for having it rebuilt. The work was entirely completed early this year.

ANIMALCULES CAUSE PHOSPHORESCENT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The mysteries of "red-water" and "yellow-water," as the fishermen and sailors call the phosphorescent glow which frequently covers large areas of the sea off the coast of southern California, are explained in detail in the latest publication of the Semi-Centennial Series of the University of California. The book, which is a monograph by Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, professor of zoology at the university, and Dr. Olive Swezy, research assistant, describes 123 new species of the microscopic organisms which cause this "glow on the summer seas." These, with descriptions of the 84 species previously known, are illustrated in 12 plates of 134 figures, representing the highest attainment in five-color printing and press work.

The animalcules which the work describes are on the borderland between plants and animals. When disturbed by the movement of the water, these organisms give off an oil which burns on contact with the oxygen of the air, giving light, instead of heat, and produces the so-called phosphorescent light on the water.

Lack of knowledge of these microscopic organisms in the past, it is stated in the monograph, has been due to the difficult conditions under which they must be studied. They are so small that they can be taken only in nets of the finest bolting cloth, and their range is from the surface of the sea to levels 1000 feet below that surface. All are simple cells of similar construction, and definite architecture and color, but they die very quickly when exposed to the concentrated light necessary for microscopic work. The investigation by Dr. Kofoid and Dr. Swezy was made possible through E. W. Scripps, of Miramar, and Miss Ellen Scripps, of La Jolla, who provided fast motor boats to bring to the laboratories living specimens of the animalcules, and an artist to paint them in all the colors made evident to the eye by the microscope.

COURT TO CONVENE WITHOUT JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota — A procedure probably without parallel in the courts of this country comes on for hearing in this State on September 27. The court which will hear and decide the issues, acting as a supreme court of the State, will not contain a regularly elected member of the judiciary in the State, but will be composed of attorneys who are not elected judges either of the Supreme Court or of any of the circuit courts of the State.

This condition arises under an act which provides that whenever a judge of the Supreme Court has an interest in a case to come before the court, a circuit judge may be called to sit in his stead, and in case of necessity, reputable attorneys with the qualifications to be elected as members of the court may be called to act.

The last legislative session passed acts which granted expense accounts to the judges of the Supreme Court, and to the judges of the different judicial circuits within the State. The issue has been raised that under the provisions of the Constitution of this State any such expense accounts are in violation of the fundamental document, and that they shoud not be paid.

As every member of the judiciary within the State, including members of the Supreme Court and the judges of the different circuits, are all interested in the outcome of the suit, the Supreme Court has selected a special court of five prominent attorneys of the State, who will sit for these particular cases and pass upon them.

SPECIMENS ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—W. H. Over, who has charge of the state museum at the University of South Dakota, is spending a number of days in the Black Hills in search of more specimens. He will make an extended tour of that district before his return to the university. The special objects of his search are rare specimens of woods and flowers. It is believed they will make an interesting and instructive addition to the state museum.

GOVERNMENT SUED FOR BLACK HILLS

Sioux Indians Protest Concession Rights of Old Treaty, and Claim Restitution in Money for Amount of Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — Claims of American Indians for payment for the Black Hills were the chief topics of discussion at an important council held on the Cheyenne River Indian reservation by representatives of the various Sioux tribes.

Alleging that the Sioux who represented them at a council held in 1875, when a treaty was signed surrendering the Black Hills to the government, did not have authority to conclude such a treaty, they have started a movement to secure payment from the government for the hills. They assert that the treaty is null and void and not binding upon the members of the entire Sioux nation.

At a council held by these Indians early this year Charles E. Hughes was chosen one of the attorneys to push the claim of the Indians before the federal court of claims. The fact that Mr. Hughes now is Secretary of State made it necessary for the Sioux to hold the new council to select another attorney to take his place. With this formality out of the way everything is in readiness for the Indians to push their claim to some sort of a conclusion.

It is said that their whole case depends on whether they can produce the original notes of the 1875 council and present them to the court of claims. The treaty also ceded great areas of other territory, including western Nebraska and a great part of western South Dakota. Therefore there is keen interest among the hundreds of thousands of white people who now occupy this immense region as to the final outcome of the claim.

The claim of the Sioux is said to be one of the largest ever filed against the United States Government. It had been pending for some time without action being taken, and people generally had paid little attention to the matter, but now that the Indians have determined to push it to a conclusion at the earliest possible time, interest has become acute.

The Indians generally want the value of the land ceded, not a return of the vast area alleged to have been ceded by the treaty of 1875. The land now has an estimated value of $1,000,000,000.

The famous Homestake mine, one of the great gold producers of the world, situated in the northern Black Hills, is included in the claim of the Indians, and in this case it is said they want the mine itself, and also, it is said, will ask for the value of the gold produced by this mine during the past 10 years.

The Sioux do not yet appear to have determined the exact amount which they will demand from the government, but it is expected to be upward of $10,000,000. They are aware that since being occupied by the whites the mines of the Black Hills have produced an aggregate of about $250,000,000 in gold and other minerals, and they believe they are lawfully entitled to a fair percentage of this sum.

OIL FIELDS OF SPAIN AWAIT DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Spain this year for the first time is approaching the point of supplying herself with fuel, according to Alejandro LaCasa, mining engineer of Madrid, who is in the western part of the United States investigating mining conditions. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. LaCasa said:

"Spain is now producing 90 per cent of the coal she uses, and indications are that within the next few years her oil fields, just now being developed, will supply all her needs of fuel oil. Before the war, Spain imported large quantities of coal from England, but when the war came on, England no longer was able to make deliveries, and thus great impetus was given to the development of the Spanish coal fields, and the increasing of efficiency in the mines. This attempt was so successful that Spain now imports less than 10 per cent of the coal she uses. While prospecting for coal in the north of Spain, miners found indications of oil. Natural gas was discovered, and when the locality was examined by geologists every indication of oil deposits was found. The government has taken over these fields and will develop them, and I am told by government geologists and engineers that there is every reason to believe that oil exists at no great depth under a large area in northern Spain.

"General business in Spain is in a very good condition, and there has been very little trouble with Labor, due to the fact that neither wages nor the cost of food advanced very much during the war. The coal miners alone received considerable increase of pay, due to the largely increased price of coal during the war, but the price of coal has since fallen, and the coal miners have accepted a reduction in wages which puts them about on a parity with the other wage earners. The cost of living in Spain is very little higher than it was before the war; in fact, it costs less to live well in Spain than in any other country in Europe."

IOWA SCHOOLS WILL STUDY CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Studies in citizenship will be added to the curriculum of Iowa schools this autumn, which are intended to inform the youth of the theories of government, ideals of the nation, duties of the citizen, fundamentals of good government, and to develop appreciation of public service and the trust imposed in the individual by his selection to public office.

P. C. McClenahan, state superintendent of public instruction, has been head of the committee which spent two years in outlining the work. "There is a tendency to overemphasize the frailties of the individual and the weakness of our government," he explained recently to county superintendents, called in session to discuss the new course. "This tendency is superficial, however, and not fundamental. Deep in the consciousness of most is a love of country and patriotic pride in what America has accomplished. It is the purpose of this study to put the emphasis on things that are fundamentally American, and to eliminate the conditions which incur unrest.

"The unrest in our country is not confined to the illiterate or the foreign born. Vast numbers of uninformed American citizens are affected, and to such the voice of the ignorant agitator and the unscrupulous revolutionary rings with persuasion. They constitute a danger to the welfare of the country, and the future of the republic."

BAR MEASURE AWAITS TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — When William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, denied the request of the Milwaukee branch of the Order of Camels, an anti-prohibition association, that he start a suit in the name of the state to test the constitutionality of the provision in the state enforcement law requiring the removel of bars in saloons, the Camels sought relief in the Circuit Court of Dane County. Here they were granted an injunction restraining W. Stanley Smith, Prohibition Commissioner, from removing the bar from the saloon of Hugo Alby of Milwaukee. The commissioner is directed to show cause on August 16 why the injunction should not be made permanent. After the decision that follows that hearing the case will be taken to the Supreme Court so as to settle definitely the dispute.

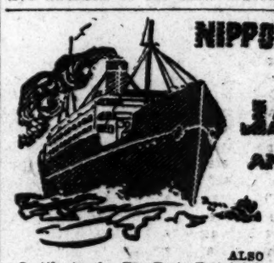
"We will carry out the injunctional order of the court," said Commissioner Smith. "The injunction means that we will not prosecute the saloon named in the suit, but it does not restrain us from general enforcement of the law as it clearly governs bars and screens of other saloons." The commissioner announced that Milwaukee saloonkeepers generally are obeying the law.

The Attorney-General has ruled that search warrants must be issued when an affiant alleges that he is credibly informed that a dwelling house is being used for the unlawful manufacture of intoxicants for sale. District Attorney Winfred C. Zabel says that if the occupant of a house thus searched should be found not guilty, the officers would be liable for damages in a civil action.

SOCIETY CANDIDATE NAMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina —That Mrs. W. N. Reynolds of this city will be an active candidate for president-general at the next meeting of the national Daughters of the American Revolution was practically decided recently by the local chapter of the organization. Mrs. Reynolds has for some years been an active worker in both state and national Daughters of American Revolution circles.

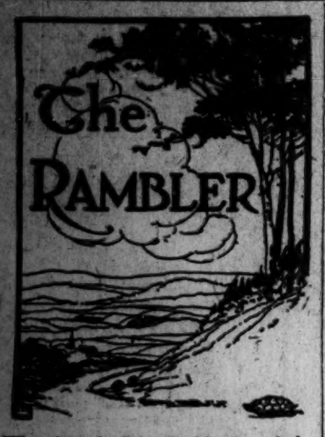


NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Fast Palatial Passenger Steamships of 21,000 tons to
JAPAN, CHINA AND MANILA
From Seattle to Hong Kong via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila
ALSO FREIGHT SERVICES
Seattle to the Far East—Fortnightly. New York to the Orient via Panama—Frequently.
New York to British Indian Ports—Monthly.
For Particulars of Passage or Freight Apply to Company's Offices,
MARITIME BUILDING, 8-10 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK
RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, COLMAN BUILDING, SEATTLE.

Travel by Sea
BOSTON TO
Baltimore, Tue., Sat., *5 P. M.; Norfolk, Tue., Sat., *5 P. M.; Philadelphia, Tue., *5 P. M., Sat., *2 P. M.; Savannah, Jacksonville—Steamer to Norfolk, thence rail or steamer to Balto. or Phila. and steamer.
*Daylight Saving Time.
MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO
Pier 2, Northern Avenue, Boston
Telephone Fort Hill 6100
Comfort - Rest Economy

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth and Boulogne-sur-Mer
Rotterdam.....Sept. 3, Oct. 8, Nov. 12
Ryndam.....Sept. 10, Oct. 15, Nov. 19
N. Amsterdam.Sept. 17, Oct. 22, Nov. 26
Noordam.....Sept. 24, Oct. 29, Dec. 3
PASSENGER OFFICE
39 State St., Boston

RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or any Steamship or Tourist Agent. Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, General District Agent.



The Simple Mr. Balfour and the Complicated Herr Professor

"Bacon is never tired of telling us that the kingdom of nature, like the kingdom of God, can only be entered by those who approach it in the spirit of a little child. And there, surely, he was right." These words of a famous English statesman and philosopher are significant to us that live in an age when the spirit of the little child is not always cultivated or at least seems to have been forgotten.

Although I have more than once taken "Simplicity" for a subject, it can do us no harm in this brief conversation to glance at it again. In the extract from Mr. Balfour's Gray's Inn address that is given above, what is meant is, no doubt, that in approaching the great problems we must be open to conviction, and above all be willing to learn, though it may be at the expense of preconceived ideas and intellectual pride, than which there is no more stubborn and subtle obstacle to light and happiness. But there is another kind of simplicity and Mr. Balfour knows very well what it is. That consists not so much in a state like that which Bacon and he urge upon men, but in that condition which, rather, shows an absence of complication, a clarity of thought and a clearness of outline. It is always wise for one to go to another for an improvement on what one would say, and so I quote from an English reviewer: he gives A. H. Bullen's lines:

In hollow beech-bole bees would hive,
While dormouse in his garnered heap
Of nutty kernels well did thrive
And squirrel 'mid beech-branches leap:—
Great Pan, 'twas good to be alive!

and goes on to say that he has lived so much among Greek and Elizabethan songs that his own verses had their choice simplicity, the ease which he, better than anyone, knew to be not artless."

Here we have, though not in set terms, a definition of the quality that is so grateful in the work of a man of ability, for it is sophisticated without being artful and it is easy without being loose or slipshod. It conveys a complete idea, but not noisily, and it never leaves the least feeling of straining. There is, to be sure, artless ease, and that is the ease of the little child, whose better and more profitable mood is well understood by Bacon and the statesman of the twentieth century. But in the affairs of the world, in literature, in statecraft, in negotiation, and in the many occupations that are allotted to the adult, the artless ease of the little child must be foregone and one must have that more determined and reasoned simplicity that is bred only of the acquisition of many details and their subsequent and self-denying surrender. Mere bareness is not simplicity—it is only the absence of something that ought to be. I am aware that you may urge that the Greek was simple and I grant it, but you cannot say that he was crude or raw; on the contrary, he went through a very complicated process of weeding out many non-essential things. When he had finished, his work seemed simple and gave that impression, but that was because no one saw the myriad chips lying on the workshop floor.

So it is with these little lines that are quoted above: they are not profound, nor have they anything to do with Saturn or the volcanic action of the emotions, but you will observe that they are musical and that they are graphic. Having done this, and having tasted their almost homespun flavor, the next thing that you may do is to sit down and try to write four or five lines like them and then you will find that this particular homespun is something hard to weave. For this reason and because of the half unconscious resentment at the intellectual self-denial that alone can win this seeming freedom from abstruseness and intricacy, where overloading and indirectness are taken for subtlety, this simplicity is regarded with suspicion.

Landor said that you cannot adorn simplicity, nor can you, for it is adornment itself. I must admit once and for all that it is well to remember that this kind of simplicity is not of the childish stamp, and so doing, I call attention to some of Mr. Balfour's simplicity in his introduction to the English translation of Treitschke's "Politics." Of the author's definition of the state, he says: "The state," says Treitschke, "is power. Of so unusual a type is its power, that it has no power to limit its power." Here is a very pleasant example of the simplicity of a man who goes through a complicated intellectual process in order to eliminate the non-essentials. In this case, its only beauty is its neatness, but it is a very pretty example of the reduction to the absurd. You may call men like Mr. Balfour dialecticians, if you like, but in cases like the one quoted it is a wholesome dialectic that we see.

Treitschke sometimes made merry after his own fashion with what he thought were the peculiarities of others, to be more precise, the English, and it is thus that Mr. Balfour speaks of the German historian:

"He clearly, therefore, possessed his own sense of fun, yet he remained sadly lacking in that prophylactic humor which protects its possessor against certain forms of extravagance and absurdity."

This is nicely put; it is eminently courteous, it paints a picture, it is said in a few words and it is extremely clear. I myself should have liked to see an encounter in Parliament, say, between Mr. Secretary Balfour and the Herr Professor, supposing that the latter had been a member. Mr. Balfour's lightness of touch would have there been shown eminently well, and I feel sure that he would have been very simple.

Indeed, their simplicity of this sort is perhaps the most disconcerting thing about men of the Balfourian mold. He has been accused of being a refiner, but then he refines in such a very simple way that the results are pleasing in the extreme. A very able critic in a recent number of an American weekly, a critic by no means unfriendly to him, finds fault with him for being more or less a defender of religion. Now, to my thinking, if Mr. Balfour be such, his defense is valuable because of the great amount of thought he has been willing to expend before he comes to a conclusion and because of the simplicity with which he states that conclusion.

But be this as it may, there is one thing that can always be said of Mr. Balfour and that is that he is always on the side of the angels, though he be a tory and the champion of things as they are, as some have said. In speaking of Treitschke's militarism, Mr. Balfour says that "it is not surprising that a man who held these views should regard with something like disgust and dismay the attempts of well-meaning persons to bring peace on earth. The whole tribe of pacificists who would substitute arbitration for war fill him with loathing." The man that has played so great a part in so great an empire does not become excited over the words of the militarist, but holds them up in gentle wonder. He has seen a great deal of war, he has seen a great deal of negotiation, he has read a great deal and he knows a very great deal of such things, and he is willing to slip away superfluous terms from the syllogism and conclude simply that if men have not yet learned to love one another, at least they can distrust their hatreds.

J. H. S.

THE BOOK SELLER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Book Seller kept a musty little shop which had somehow survived the erection of towering brick and stone structures on its either side, devoted to the activities of wholesale merchants of silks and cottons and laces and artificial flowers. The atmosphere all about was one of absorbing and absorbed commercialism. There was a hardness about it which made itself felt in the very street where even the sun smote the pavement with a sort of stern power. All day long boys and girls hurried back and forth with cumbersome boxes containing expensive stuffs which occasionally caught the glint of sunlight on them through some rent in the pasteboard.

But the Book Seller arrived at his shop each morning at 8:30 as had been his custom for years and went away again about 6. Unless, during the day, a fresh crate had been dumped on his threshold by a careless, hustling expressman. Then, far into the night, a slit of light showed at the edge of his two curtained windows.

He was a curious little man, the Book Seller. He looked somewhat like a dusty owl. I don't suppose he was actually dusty but he had worn the same alpaca coat for years and it gave an illusion of being dusty. I daresay it never even entered his head to purchase a new, fresh coat in place of the threadbare one. Continued wearing of it was brought about by absorption in graver things. Perhaps if he had been given to conversing with the few men who kept small shops in the first stories of the wholesale houses they would have told him, none too delicately, that he looked seedy. That he did not hold converse with these men did not mean that he was surly or deliberately unfriendly but he was a man long accustomed to the ways of solitude and quiet which literary research and delving among old books had developed. For he was not content merely to sell books. He would not have thought of selling a book about which he knew nothing. So you see he was busy. His shop contained hundreds of books.

There was in his quiet, therefore, a certain shy sensitiveness. On the one or two occasions when he brought himself to have a word with some nearby shopman who happened, perhaps, to be sweeping his sidewalk, he had found a tendency in the other to be flippant and to suggest that probably soon the owners of the property on which his book shop stood would evict him "as the property was to be improved." You see hardly anyone in business in the block thought bookselling, especially of old books, was a very serious business. The idea that he might be evicted disturbed the Book Seller seriously. He had been there for years, as I have said, so his shop had acquired that appearance of disorderly dignity which really makes an old book shop the glorious thing it is. To have it suggested to him that he might possibly have to find other quarters plunged him into the depths of dismay. So he contended himself with his own company, his hundreds of books and with now and then timidly offering a short article on some suddenly discovered old edition to one of the more serious newspapers. He never wished to be paid for the articles so they were always taken. And, of course, the editor always knew secretly that they were from an unquestionable authority.

You may very naturally wonder how a book shop, musty and stacked with piles of second-hand books of supposedly debatable value as well as new books not commonly met with in any book shop and subject only to limited demand, could have prospered in such a locality. Certainly the boys and girls who hurried back and forth from the wholesale houses with their freights of velvets and silks could not be expected to patronize such a place. Only infrequently was any of the salesmen observed to go in through the door which still held, on its inner side, the bell that tinkled pleasantly as the door opened and shut. On the other hand the shop was not without its heralds in other neighborhoods than that overshadowed by the beetling structures of steel and stone. Nor without its occasional wealthy and carefully informed connoisseur from far uptown.

For instance, over beyond the clattering traffic of a neighboring avenue was a small section of ragged houses well known to be inhabited by a perfect swarm of impecunious painters and writers and dabblers in various other forms of art. Of course you understand they would greatly resent the use of the word "dabbler" excepting in the rare occasions when they became so buoyant as to poke fun at their own limitations. But they were all gloriously poor, childishly gay and enthusiastic about everything, nearly, in the world. However, the word had gone round—as word does—that the Book Seller several blocks away there in the wholesale district had really a remarkable stock of rare literature, most of it with unmistakable evidences of age and much handling about the bindings and yellowed pages. It is always romantic to wonder who might have owned books bought second hand. And so when a water color was sold or found its moderate-priced way into one of the magazines or some youth received a commission for a series of advertising sketches there was fairly certain to be a trip, with the attendant cheerfulness of two or three chattering companions, across the intervening blocks to paw about among the stacks of books, to draw out the Book Seller's hidden fund of information, to find a much-desired red edition of some ancient French book marked down to a ridiculous figure and, all things considered, to spend a very profitable two or three hours.

The Book Seller? He fairly lived on those periods of two or three hours. Not a creative artist himself he liked to have artists about him, particularly the breathless, idealistic sort which found the world such a fair and beautiful place that they could inhabit the ragged houses over across the avenue without a thought for more spacious surroundings as a necessity that talent might flower. And the visitors liked the Book Seller even though he was shy and his talk was limited, except in isolated bursts of enthusiasm about something particularly good. Once or twice they had liked him so well as to urge him to come to their revels in some shadowy studio where there were cheap refreshments and much good-humored argument about every topic under the sun. But as I have said, he was very shy, and usually his sole contact with them was their visit to his shop.

Doubtless if it is finally decided to "improve the property" the Book Seller will take as many of his books as possible and join the community which lives in the ragged houses across the avenue. For there is a bond between them and the Book Seller.

The Colors of the Earth

The wonderful difference between the same landscape in winter and in summer is a phenomenon familiar to all dwellers in the temperate zones. The two great elements of change are the presence of snow in winter and of leaves and grass in summer. If we could look at our globe from the moon the variation in its aspect due to seasonal changes would perhaps be even more striking than it appears to those upon its surface. In fact, we sometimes lose sight of the very important part which vegetation plays in giving color to what might be called the countenance of the planet.

It is not the higher forms of plants which always produce the greatest effect in this way. Some of the most striking scenes upon the earth owe their characteristic features to mosses and lichens. The famous "crimson cliffs" of Greenland, which extend for miles northward from Cape York, derive their splendid color from the growth of red lichen which covers their faces. The cliffs rise between 1700 and 2000 feet straight from the water's edge, and being composed of gray granite, their aspect would be entirely different from what it is except for the presence of the lichen.

Coming to less magnificent but not less beautiful scenes, the rocky pass called the Golden Gate to the Yellowstone Park owes its rich color and its name to the yellow lichen covering its lofty walls; and the indescribable hues of the great hot-spring terraces arise mainly from the presence of minute plants flourishing in the water that overflows them.

Considered as a whole, the vegetation of a planet may give it a characteristic aspect as viewed from space. Many have thought that the red color of Mars may be due to the existence of red instead of green vegetation there.

That its broad expanses of forest and prairie land cause the earth to reflect a considerable quantity of green light to its neighbors is indicated by the fact that at the time of the new moon a greenish tint has been detected overspreading that part of the lunar surface which is then illuminated only by light from the earth.

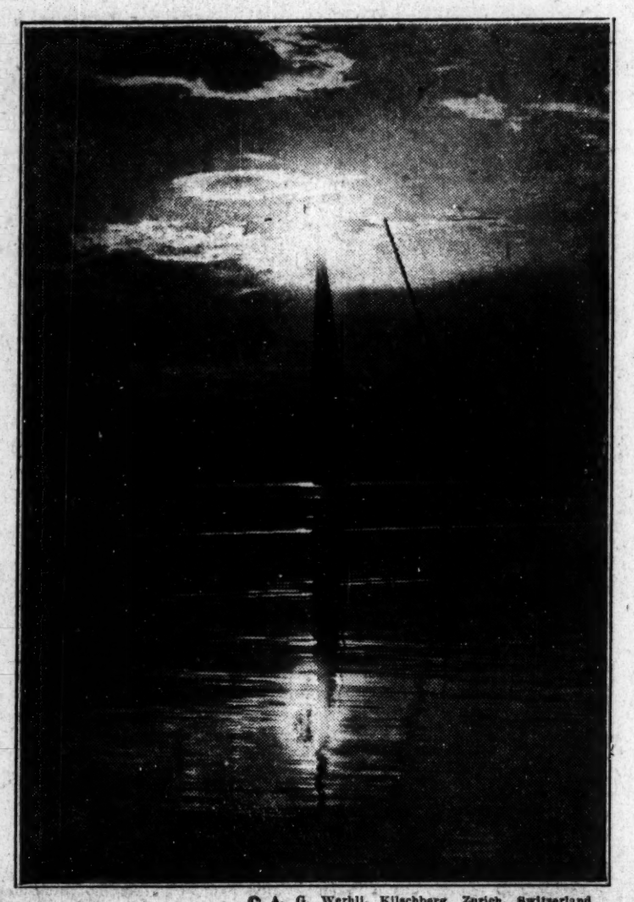
MOONLIGHT ON LAC LEMAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At all times moonlight on the water has proved a favorite theme with poet and artist; though probably a Hoffman's barcarolle or an Indian boat song, may touch the keynote of the moment more accurately than could the pen of a Longfellow, or the brush of a Turner.

Nature seems at such times to surpass her very self in tone and softness of outline; but when to this is added the natural beauty of distant mountains, twinkling lights and shimmering waters, the effect upon the beholder is not one that can be fully expresed in words.

Few spots in the civilized world at least, can approach in beauty the eastern end of Lac Leman; and a quiet



© A. G. Wechli, Kilschberg, Zurich, Switzerland

Sleeping in moonlight

pull over the glassy surface on a summer's evening just at the hour when sunset merges into moonlight, is an experience never to be forgotten. To the east the last faint red of the Alpenroth is slowly fading from the snow-capped peaks of the Dent du Midi and westward the sunset reddens the whole end of the lake, silhouetting the black line of the distant Juras clearly against the gold of the day that has gone. Mile after mile one can trace each summit along the range until it seemingly ends in a little cluster of lights which are really the not far distant lights of Ouchy, twinkling their greetings across the water to the Savoyard towns of Evian and Thonon.

As the boat glides on, the music from the Kursaal is heard, accentuating rather than otherwise the silence around us. Far up on the right are the lights of Mt. Pelerin, then Chamby, Caux and Glion gleam forth as if to vie with each other for faint rivalry with the stars, which seem after all to the observer, but little higher up than they. The moon now reigns supreme, undimmed by the glories of the sunset, and already the music has ceased, and the distant lights of châlets along the foothills are disappearing one by one, as sparks die out around a campfire in the early morning dews. The old clock at St. Legier is striking 11; the hour at which all good Vaudois should be abed; and if perchance some gadabout may yet be afoot, the old chimes (after the manner of many other Vaudois chimes) ring out their message a second time.

The gleam and glamour of the world seem less real as we float gently toward the shore, now sleeping in the moonlight, passing here and there en route a becalmed sailing boat loaded with stone or timber from Savoy.

Viscount FitzAlan Introduced

Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been introduced in the House of Lords, consequent on his being raised to the peerage. He is best known perhaps as Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the boy Duke of Norfolk, and one of the most astute whips the House of Commons has known in recent years.

His introduction in the Upper Chamber was one of those picturesque ceremonies which many would not willingly see abolished, however much the House of Lords may be "reformed." There was a little procession of Black Rod, or Garter-King of Arms in his emblazoned habard, and then came Viscount FitzAlan himself, accompanied by his sponsors, Viscount Peel and Viscount Farquhar. All the peers taking part in the ceremony wore their robes of scarlet and ermine. The new Viscount on bended knee presented his patent of nobility to the Lord Chancellor, who handed it to one of the clerks of the House, by whom it was read aloud. The oath was then administered to the new peer, and the roll was signed. Viscount FitzAlan was then led to a seat. Three times he and his sponsors rose, three times they raised their black cocked hats, and three times they bowed. On each occasion the Lord Chancellor acknowledged the salutation by raising his cocked hat.

An hour later Viscount FitzAlan was in one of the committee rooms of the House, where he was presented by the Coalition members of the Coalition with a set of round silver-gilt dishes dating variously from 1728 to 1823.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Lloyd George must often regret that he does not share the faculty, attributed by Sir Boyle Roche to birds, of being in two places at the same time. The place of the Prime Minister, being also leader of the House of Commons, is, during a parliamentary session, on the Treasury bench. Circumstances beyond his control have made it impossible for Lloyd George to observe this elementary condition. He has reduced his regular attendance to two days a week, and then it is limited to the period when he replies to questions. As soon as what is called "The Question Hour," because it is strictly limited to 45 minutes, is over, the Premier disappears behind the Speaker's chair, retires to his private room and becomes deeply involved in foreign questions or urgent home problems.

This state of things is unavoidable. It is none the less deplorable. Disraeli and Gladstone, differing widely on most questions, were at one in the conviction that whether the question under debate be important or insignificant, whether the House be crowded or half empty, the leader should be wide awake on the Treasury bench. Through long terms of office each one in succession, with brief interval for dinner, sat from the moment the Speaker took the chair till he left it, and the cry echoed through the lobby, "Who goes home?" Moreover in their time duration of a sitting was habitually prolonged far into the night. Under rules established within the last 21 years, except upon occasion when the House has by formal resolution temporarily removed the ban, the sitting automatically closes on the stroke of 11 o'clock.

Stafford Northcote and W. H. Smith, succeeding to the heritage of Disraeli and Gladstone, followed their example of personal attendance throughout a sitting, however prolonged. Mr. Balfour broke the tradition under temptation of an attractive dinner party. At least he sat through the question hour, and occasionally looked in after dinner to see how things were getting on.

As long as Mr. Lloyd George had the advantage of the colleagueship of Mr. Bonar Law, and assurance of the faithful discharge of the duties of Deputy Leader of the House, affairs went moderately well. When the mission is transferred to a man of the caliber of Mr. Chamberlain disaster is imminent and occasionally befalls. The House, including Ministerialists and Opposition, is still mutinously murmuring against his recent escapade when, the government defeated in the Division Lobby on an amendment to the budget bill, he did not forthwith move the adjournment. In parliamentary procedure there is no rule more absolute, or better known, than one which directs that in such circumstances the House should forthwith adjourn in order that the Cabinet may have the opportunity of considering what course they should take. By significant coincidence, Bonar Law, a short time before his retirement from the post now held by Mr. Chamberlain, was, with equal suddenness, confronted by the dilemma of defeat. He at once moved the adjournment, and, on the following day means were devised of skirting the difficulty, and avoiding resignation. Mr. Chamberlain's mistake has appreciably weakened his authority, an undesirable thing for public business and the stability of the government.

Meanwhile the House is further depressed by presentation of a new supplementary estimate for a sum nearly approaching £62,250,000. Among the items figure the money generously authorized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for traveling expenses of members of the House of Commons during Whitsuntide holidays and the first week-end of the return to business. When the budget was framed, the apparently sufficient sum of £108,600 was estimated as the cost of keeping up the royal palaces. In common with other state departments, economy seems to be at fault in Buckingham Palace, Windsor and Balmoral, a further £23,000 being demanded. A heavier item is the cost to the nation of the coal miners' strike. So recently as June last, a supplementary estimate for £6,260,700 was voted on this account. A fresh demand for £1,275,000 now made brings the total up to £7,535,700. The taxpayer, individually suffering in purse and person by the strike, will have to pay this enormous sum. Supplementary estimates presented to Parliament this year (as far as it has gone) amount to £89,000,000, a sum that shatters the surplus counted upon by Mr. Chamberlain when, last April, he introduced his budget.

Twelve years ago, in January, 1909, a royal commission appointed to consider questions of afforestation, made its report. It was unanimously in favor of the work being forthwith undertaken. It adumbrated a scheme whereby in 40 years 9,000,000 acres of British land would be transformed, and before the close of the present century would yield revenue equal to £17,500,000 having in the meanwhile, and thereafter, provided means of livelihood for a class of workmen who often find themselves among the unemployed. Among its warmest supporters was Mr. Asquith, at the time Prime Minister. It was too much to hope that in the parliamentary session just opened a bill would be carried authorizing the undertaking and setting its machinery in action. But it was confidently assumed that in the following year the proposal would form a prominent feature in the speech from the throne.

Nothing more has been heard on the subject from that day to this. The report so widely and warmly welcomed was left to join a long list of recommendations of other royal commissions moldering in the archives of various Departments of the State. An initial requirement of the afforestation report was that for the first year the Treasury should grant a sum not exceeding £90,000, a trifle compared with the current expenditure today in Mesopotamia and other spheres of ministerial activity. In 1910 the Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself called upon to meet the then unparalleled expenditure of £150,000,000. Accordingly the afforestation scheme was dropped, and today the taxpayer, among other charges on his purse, is providing for hundreds of thousands of "unemployed."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Collards, Not Callards

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Don't you suppose that Uncle Remus instead of having callards, had collards? I'm inclosing a description of the same and trust that this will prove a satisfactory answer to your question in that article on Joel Chandler Harris:

"A great many people look upon the lowly collard or 'Georgia cabbage,' as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now there are thousands of collard patches scattered over the south, and most southern people like them. The collard is an old-time favorite adapted to all parts of the south, and as a producer of 'greens' for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal."

(Signed) MISS MAY SOMERS,
Haines City, Florida.
August 19, 1921.

Collards a Sort of Cabbage

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I take the liberty to answer the question as to what a "collard" is. In The Christian Science Monitor of August 16, in the article "Joel Chandler Harris," occurs this record: "Lived in the suburb where he had a comfortable home built to a veranda, on a five-acre lot full of birds, flowers, children, and callards. But I wish I knew what a callard is. No dictionary that I possess gives it."

The word is spelled collard, and is the southern name for the hardy branch of the cabbage family. Except to the experienced, it cannot be readily distinguished from the cabbage plant in its earlier development. Later it grows a much taller stalk, spreads a full top, but never heads. The buds are sown in spring, for later summer transplanting. It is the green winter vegetable of the southern farmer, stands all winter in the open "patch," is at its best after the first frost. Boiled with a liberal portion of bacon, a dish of collards, accompanied by a plate of real southern pone bread, made of white corn meal (water ground), is welcomed as a most palatable and sustaining meal for an ordinary occasion. The most humble southern farm without a "collard patch" for winter use would be an anomaly.

(Signed) MRS. J. R. ANTHONY.
Wymewood, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1921.

LAVENDER IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The summer breeze blows across the city laden with the fragrance of lavender, recalling old English gardens, inclosed with yew or privet hedges, or mellow, lichen-stained brick walls, where, in company with the tall white lilies, the clove pinks and the sweet williams, the great gray-leaved clumps of lavender lift their purple spikes and perfume all the air.

But this is not England, it is Italy; and the lavender which seems to fill all the city with its fragrance is gathered, not in gardens, but out on the hillsides, where it grows wild.

Most of the flower sellers have now turned their attention principally to lavender; they come in the early morning into the city with great sheaves and baskets of it, and sit all day on the steps of fountains, palaces or churches, tying it up, and sending forth from time to time their long musical cry, "per la biancheria, per la biancheria," . . . "for the linen, for the linen," reminding good housewives that now is the time to lay in a supply for the coming year.

Some buy it in loose bunches, and scatter the sprigs in their drawers and cupboards; others lay it out on trays or papers to dry, then rub off all the flowers, and with these fill little muslin bags to lay among their clothes; but the Italian venders' own especial method of handling it is the making of cones, and one may watch them at work on these at any hour of the day as one passes through the streets.

To make a lavender cone (which, when finished, should be about the size of a hen's egg), you take a sufficient number of stalks of the flowers, pull the center ones up high and graduate the others round them, and tie firmly just below the blooms. Every stalk must then be neatly turned back and brought down so as to form a covering for the flowers. When this has been symmetrically done, and with the reversed stalks held firmly in the hand, half a dozen flowers should be pushed in at the upper end, so as to stand out above the cone, their stalks passing through and uniting with the others. The stalks must then be firmly tied just below the oval curve which contains the flowers, and the ends cut off at a length of four or five inches. These cones do not, certainly, retain their fragrance so long or so strongly as do the bags of sun-dried flowers; but they are the characteristic Italian form, and have a special charm of their own.

It is a pleasant sight to see Giovanni, or Fortunata or Pietro sitting day after day as the lavender season comes round in the cool shadow of some arcade, or on the steps beside some splendid statue or fountain, industriously bunching lavender, with the great sheaves of gray-green and purple piled on the gray stones, and the supply of cones accumulating until some purchaser comes to deplete the stock. High up above the towers and tall houses the midsummer sky is deep blue, and the sun pouring down intensifies every touch of color, and bathes the whole city in golden light save where the high buildings, the deep recesses of some colonnade or loggia, afford a welcome shade. The pigeons preen themselves drowsily in the piazzas, and patter to and fro complacently on their rosy feet under the very hoofs of the horses on the cab stands, who stand half asleep in their cotton sun-bonnets, while their masters doze on the carriage steps waiting to be hired. The fountains drip lazily in the old stone basins, and the flowers of the oleander, cream and pink and crimson, glow, together with the scarlet of the pomegranate blossoms at the foot of the ancient palaces. Every breeze scatters the fragrance of lavender or that old familiar cry, "per la biancheria! per la biancheria!"

How about Soup
Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add
A-1 SAUCE

Mrs. Porter's
Ready for the emergency
PRODUCTS
SALAD DRESSING
MAYONNAISE
THOUSAND ISLAND
FRUIT PUDDING
FIG PUDDING
PLUM PUDDING
PEANUT BUTTER
Mrs. Porter's Products can be purchased of the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.
Interest your grocer in these products.
Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Penn Florist
134 TREMONT ST. BOSTON BEACH 6000

SUGAR DUTY WOULD BE BLOW TO CUBA

Havana Mission Tells the State Department Provisions of the Fordney Bill Would Do Island "Irreparable Damage"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cuban Commercial Mission left Washington for Havana yesterday, after submitting to the Department of State a memorandum strongly protesting against the tariff provisions of the Fordney bill, which the mission declared would work "irreparable" damage to the Cuban sugar industry, would jeopardize American trade with the island and would imperil the stability of heavy American investments.

On behalf of the mission, Señor Carlos de Céspedes, the Cuban Minister here, submitted the memorandum to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who will transmit it to the Senate Committee on Finance, which is now holding hearings on the Fordney bill, preparatory to placing it in cold storage for a period of perhaps six months.

The increase of duty on sugar, which was established by the emergency tariff bill and which is proposed to be continued under the Fordney bill, "is irreparably detrimental, if not destructive, of the chief industry of Cuba," declared the report, "upon which the economic stability of the Government depends; and not only will the trade and commerce of the United States with Cuba be jeopardized, but also the tremendous capital investment of Americans in Cuba will be imperiled."

Preferential Duty Asked

The memorandum proposes that the duties which existed on Cuban products and manufactured articles prior to the emergency tariff act be reestablished "or in the alternative, that the present 20 per cent duty preferential awarded Cuba by the Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity of 1902 be increased from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, either by treaty or legislation, so that the net duties on Cuban products shall not exceed those existing previous to the emergency tariff act, and that under all circumstances, Article VIII of the Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity in its integrity be continued."

After declaring that the commercial relations between the two countries "which of recent years have increased in such a remarkable and unsurpassed manner," would be jeopardized, and "even the economic stability of the Cuban Government threatened if the present situation prevails," the report goes on to say:

"Furthermore, as an unavoidable resultant thereof, Cuba's purchases in, and exports from, the United States, and other mercantile relations growing therefrom would be seriously affected, thus causing a great loss in the foreign trade of the United States, and the United States could not be expected to maintain under such conditions its commanding position in trade with Cuba, which according to the figures appearing in the annexed statistical table, occupies, among the 20 leading nations importing from this country, a fourth place, and a second place in the importing nations of the American continent."

Fourth Largest Importer

The statistical tables accompanying the memorandum show that exports from the United States to Cuba, according to United States Department of Commerce reports, increased from $67,877,382 in 1914 to $515,082,540 in 1920, and that in the latter year they were exceeded only by exports to the United Kingdom, Canada and France. The exports to Cuba were almost as great as to all South America combined, and "very close to the quantity exported to France, a country with 50,000,000 inhabitants as against Cuba's 2,750,000." Furthermore, Cuba "buys more from the United States than all your insular possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines."

"This unique contribution of Cuba to American international trade and commerce," the memorandum asserts, "demands protection and sympathetic reciprocity. Cuba has been enabled to make this great contribution because of the prosperity which she has enjoyed, occasioned not only by her great national wealth, but chiefly by the confidence of Cubans and Americans in the continuation of the policy of a duty preferential and commercial reciprocity, which, strange as it may seem, is also threatened abrogation, thereby removing the basic promoter of commercial intercourse of the United States with Cuba."

Cuban Financial Crisis

The emergency tariff, with its duty on sugar which it is proposed to continue, "could not have been enacted, as far as our products, and particularly sugar, are concerned," it is stated, "at a more inopportune time for Cuba, when our country was in the midst of the greatest financial crisis of her history, and with so much sugar produced at the highest cost, which we have only partially sold and the balance of which is still being sold at tremendous loss." The signing of the emergency tariff bill, with 16,000,000 bags of sugar unshipped, meant an "actual loss of $32,000,000 overnight."

While acknowledging that "Cuba can produce sugar at a lower price than the United States and her insular possessions, we maintain at the same time," asserts the memorandum, "that your domestic sugars are fully protected with the one cent a pound which Cuba was paying up to May 28, before the emergency tariff act went into effect." Figures are given to show that the average cost of production between beet sugar and Cuban sugar is less than the one cent duty under the former tariff. Furthermore, Cuban sugar has to pay both ocean and freight rates to interior points to compete with beet sugar, "which is consumed mostly in the interior of the country.

"The United States and her insular possessions," says the memorandum, "cannot produce, according to the opinion of experts on the subject, much more than the 2,000,000 tons of raw sugar already mentioned as their present yearly output, and as the consumption, on the other hand, is increasing rapidly and will soon reach the 5,000,000 mark, it seems to us that far from discouraging a cheap and a large producer of sugar lying at your very doors, it should be a wiser policy to encourage the only foreign production of this article which, from the business standpoint and other reciprocal advantages, is as truly American as that of any state in the union. This will no doubt be beneficial to all concerned.

"If Cuba is not fairly treated on the basis of true reciprocity," concluded the report, "she cannot produce sugar to any extent, and the undesirable conditions will bring about the total collapse of our economic structure, with immense losses to the American investors doing a legitimate business in Cuba, to the present American creditors who will have no way of collecting the large sums of money due them, to the American manufacturers, farmers and exporters at large, who will lose a market that ranks fourth in importance in the world today and which may still be developed further."

INDIANS CLAIM SHARE IN BLACK HILLS MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—For years Sioux Indians have claimed that they never signed a treaty turning the Black Hills section of this State over for white settlement and that the only "treaty" was a document signed by a few sub-chiefs who were induced by various means to attach their signatures. They have discussed the matter of bringing suit against the government for the alleged value of the territory, and in their schedule they put the gold production of the Great Homestake mine as a part of the value they claim. This in the past 40 years has been about $7,000,000 a year for all that time, along with the other gold production of that territory. Regardless of the fact that the cost of such production has taken a large part of the profit out, the claim is for the full amount of production.

The Sioux Council recently selected a New York legal firm to carry their contention to the Court of Claims, but in a final interview at Omaha differences arose. The attorneys alleged that the basis for the claim was too vague, and the representatives of the Indians declared that the law firm wanted too large a share of the returns if successful. Whatever the reason for the break, negotiations were dropped.

Now, Indian Commissioner C. H. Burke has taken up the situation, and has called upon the different reservations to name delegates to a meeting to be held at La Plant, on the Cheyenne River reservation in this State, on August 4, to discuss the situation and to attempt to make arrangements for a legal representative who will carry the matter through for them and find out just what their status is.

BALTIMORE PREPARES WARSHIP'S WELCOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Patriotic societies and other organizations in Baltimore are very much interested in the announcement that the battleship Maryland will come as close as possible to the harbor, October 6, and will remain or a week. The patriotic societies had planned to send representatives to Newport News for the launching of the superdreadnaught, but the ceremony will take place at Sandy Point, 19 miles from Baltimore, instead. The Maryland Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will present the battleship with a bronze tablet inscribed with the "American's Creed."

The attempt to have the Maryland come to Baltimore has, in addition to its patriotic interest, another significance. It has called the attention of the people to the fact that Baltimore harbor is only 35 feet in depth, and that water deep enough to carry the superdreadnaught cannot be found at a closer point than 19 miles. Mayor Broening recently expressed the hope that the government would realize this defect which has been made public while plans were being outlined for the arrival of the battleship, and that the harbor would be made deep enough for the largest possible ship.

DATE PALMS FROM ALGIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Two large shipments of the Deglet Noor variety of the date palm have just reached Indio, California, from Algiers, imported by the Department of Agriculture, for distribution among farmers on the desert side of the Coast Range mountains. The recipients will agree to return to the department one-fifth of the offshoots (sprouts) from the trees grown from these imported offshoots, and to sell three-fifths of the sprouts, at a fixed price, to other farmers of the date-producing sections of California.

NEAR BEER FACTORIES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Drastic enforcement of Wisconsin's new prohibition law is presaged by the closing of two breweries in Sheboygan county on a charge of operating a dealcoholizing plant without a permit from the state.

WARNING AGAINST INCOME TAX FRAUD

Treasury Officials Advise Taxpayers to Avoid "Experts" Who Advance Methods for the Evasion of Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Expert juggling with income tax returns has assumed proportions which are causing concern on the part of Treasury officials. Information has lately been received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicative of the nature and alarming frequency of aid given to corporations by "income tax experts," by which 30 to 40 per cent of the excess profits may be saved to the client, it was stated by officials of the bureau yesterday.

This saving of taxes at the expense of the government is accomplished through the use of "formulæ" prepared by the "tax experts," which often take the form of amended returns, upon which are filed claims for credit against the next installment of the current income tax. Taxpayers are advised, according to the reports received by revenue officials, that the claim having been accepted by a collector, the matter is closed and compensation is due from the government.

Invested Capital Increased

One of the most common ruses employed, according to the statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is to capitalize all earnings in excess of the average capital employed, and to set up this excess amount as "good will." The result of this decidedly unorthodox method of increasing invested capital, it was pointed out, is injurious to the interests of both the government and the corporation. On the one hand the Treasury is deprived of tax installments to which it is entitled, and the work of accountants, engineers and attorneys endeavoring to present cases to the bureau in accordance with laws and regulations is seriously hampered; on the other, the corporation may be erroneously led to believe that it is entitled to the inclusion of good will in invested capital, thereby saving a substantial sum, and the claim for credit may possibly be disallowed at a time when the corporation will be unable to make payment, having distributed its earnings in dividends.

"Taxpayers are warned," continues the statement, "against tax counselors who claim to have a method for increasing invested capital not in strict accord with the law and regulations governing such procedure. A 'good will account,' for instance, cannot be built up by a corporation by capitalizing prior earnings in excess of a given percentage on actual capital employed."

Loss to Government

In the light of the information received by internal revenue officials, according to which the government is being deprived of millions of dollars of revenue to which it is entitled, it has surmised that the $731,145,350 decrease in income and profits taxes in 1921, as compared with 1920, may not be entirely due to business depression.

According to a preliminary statement of internal revenue collections just published, the total collections for the fiscal year of 1921 amounted to $4,595,765,000, a decrease of over $812,500,000 from the previous year.

Income and profits taxes represented 70 per cent of total receipts as compared with 73 per cent in 1920, while the cost of collection jumped from 55 cents to 88 cents for each $100 collected. This increase was due, it was stated, to increased expense in supervising the regulatory laws.

Receipts from the National Prohibition Act during 1921 were $2,152,083, as against $641,029 during the previous year. In addition, it was estimated that collections made by the Department of Justice from fines and forfeitures for violations would approximate $2,500,000.

LAW ASKED TO AID ALFALFA SEED BUYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—In letters to members of the South Dakota delegation in Congress M. R. Benedict, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, urges the need of legislation to protect the purchasers of alfalfa seed from importations of foreign seed which are mixed with, and sold as, hardy South Dakota alfalfa seed. Such legislation, he says, would not only protect the eastern buyer who wants the pure South Dakota product, but it would assure the western South Dakota growers of fair competition.

Mr. Benedict's letter asserts that growers in states east of the Dakotas greatly prefer to secure western South Dakota seed if possible, but this business is being adversely affected by the heavy importations of foreign seed in years when the production in this country is comparatively short. For example, the Market Reporter for June 11, reports importations of 18,268,600 pounds of foreign alfalfa seed during the 11 months ending May 31, which is more than half of the estimated production last year for the entire country. Mr. Benedict said:

"If this seed were sold as foreign-grown seed, there would be little cause to object. There is little danger of farmers in the northern United States buying much foreign-grown alfalfa seed if they know it. What actually occurs, however, is that unscrupulous seed houses in many cases buy some seed from South Dakota and other western states and mix in a great deal of European and other foreign-grown seed, selling the entire output as American-grown seed. Very little seed appears on the lists of our retail seed houses as foreign-grown seed.

"It is very apparent that this damages our markets in two ways. First, it decreases the demand for our seed by direct competition. The second, and the more serious objection of the two, is that buyers get the mixed seed, thinking that they are buying South Dakota or other western seed. It proves not to be hardy, and the stigma of non-hardiness is then attached to western South Dakota seed in the mind of the grower.

"The alfalfa seed growers do not want any unfair advantage of any kind, but they do wish the passage of a federal law which will require the labeling of every package of alfalfa seed sold, whether at retail or wholesale, with the percentage of foreign-grown seed it contains. I am satisfied that our customers to the east and south of us will support a move of that kind. As growers, they are not more anxious to buy foreign-grown alfalfa seed than we are to have them buy it."

ONE-HALF UNCUT TIMBER ON PACIFIC

Figures Shown by Survey of Coast Lumber Resources—Northern California Forests Contain Most of State's Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A survey of the timber resources of the Pacific Coast, just completed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, develops the fact that of the uncut timber still standing in the United States, one-half is on the Pacific slope. In the three coast states of Washington, Oregon and California, it is shown that there are 1,141,000,000,000 board feet standing, of which 307,600,000,000 board feet are in California. The forests of this State, according to the compilation above mentioned, cover an area of 24,136,399 acres, of which northern California contiins 20,599,444 acres, or about five-sixths of the state's standing timber.

During 1920, there were 189 lumber mills operating in California, of which 183 were located in the northern part of the State, that is to say, north of the Tehachepi Mountains, and six in the southern part. The 183 mills in northern California cut 1,225,241,000 board feet and the six southern mills 17,216,000 board feet, 98 per cent of the production being in northern California, and, largely in territory directly tributary to San Francisco.

This production, to a great extent, accounts for the fact that about 80 per cent of the furniture used in northern California is made in San Francisco and in other cities around San Francisco Bay. In addition to this, by far the larger part of the lumber production is consumed in the towns and cities of northern California in the manufacture of automobile bodies, barrels, cabinets and portable houses, for use by campers in the mountains, the manufacture of these portable houses, by the way, having grown into a considerable industry all along the Pacific coast.

In 1920, these manufactures of California lumber into furniture and other utilities for use in California, amounted to $7,500,000. About 15,000 men were employed in the lumber industry of the State, and probably 60,000 persons are dependent upon that industry for a livelihood. The state and federal governments are cooperating in airplane patrols of the forests, in reforestation of cut-over areas, and in the enforcement of laws preventing the starting of forest fires through the carelessness of campers and other travelers through the woods. So closely are the California forests being watched, that smoking has been forbidden among employees of the federal and state forestry departments, while they are in the woods.

PROTECTION FOR ANTELOPE SOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Four associations interested in the preservation of wild animal life have forwarded protests to Governor Carey of Wyoming against the operation of the new law in that State providing for killing buck antelope by permit from the Wyoming Game Commission. These organizations, it was announced yesterday, are the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the New York Zoological Society, the Audubon Society and the Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund.

R. P. Holland, vice-president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, said yesterday that it would be a crime to kill antelope for any reason.

Advices from Wyoming state that a law permitting the killing of 100 antelope in the next two years was passed last February, and that only 35 applications for hunting permits have been made, not all of them being granted.

ALCOHOL CRAFT IS DELAYED BY REQUEST

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Collector of the Port was considering yesterday a request from Charles R. Kurtz, Surveyor of the Port, to refuse clearance papers to the 185-ton schooner, Lizzie V. Hall, whose agents desire to clear the vessel with 500 barrels of alcohol for Liberia.

The surveyor said he has no evidence the alcohol, which came from a bonded warehouse, in Indiana, was destined for Liberia.

INDIANA TO PUT MILLIONS IN ROADS

State Highway Commission Gets Ready to Formulate Hard-Surfacing Program—Numbers Are to Go on Telephone Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — The Indiana State Highway Commission is preparing to formulate a program that will include the beginning of sufficient road construction next year to take up approximately $2,500,000 of federal aid money available for the commission before June, 1922. It is purposed that the money shall be expended largely on the hard-surfacing of trunk roads within a few miles of the larger cities of the State.

According to plans now approved, the highway department will next year complete the paving of the National Road east and west across the State, and the Lincoln Highway southeast and northwest across the northeast part of the State. After that it is proposed that the principal roads for a few miles out of the larger cities be paved and then the commission expects to pave a trunk road through the length of the State from South Bend through Indianapolis to Louisville, Kentucky.

Illinois has officially opened the National Road through that State, and Indiana will couple up previously constructed sections in the Hoosier link between Terre Haute and Richmond, leaving 66 miles of the road to be completed next year.

In order to make traveling easier and to designate each separate road without difficulty, 51 main highways of the State have been numbered. The maintenance division of the highway department is completing plans for painting road numbers on the telephone poles bordering the roads, in order that the traveler may guide himself by those numbers which will be marked on future state highway maps.

One of the conditions governing the granting of federal aid is that the State pay approximately 50 per cent of the construction cost of work done. It is understood the Indiana commission will be able to meet the State's share without increasing the 3.9-cent state highway tax levy for next year. Some of the members of the commission believe that automobile license fees, which now go to the highway department, should be increased so as to provide greater revenue from that source. That revenue now is approximately $2,000,000 annually. Organized motor clubs generally are opposing an increase in the license fees.

The State is now spending $10,000 a day for road maintenance and the work is being done with a view to having practically every mile of the 3200 miles of state highways in excellent condition by fall. The year's bill for road maintenance will total about $3,500,000 of which amount from one-third to one-half will have been expended for new construction.

Work of widening and grading, and also of building entirely new roads where in many instances have been only trails, is in the hands of the maintenance division of the highway department. The division has five district engineers each of whom has a district divided into 27 subdivisions each covered by ten truck patrolmen who work daily on the highways with a certain mileage to keep in repair.

Officials say prices of materials and high freight rates have caused some delay in the work. Several of the crushed stone and gravel companies have cut prices but others insist that the prices of the last two years must stand, officials say. Gravel is being obtained by the State for 40 cents a ton, with 50 cents the highest price paid this year. Last year the cost of gravel was 75 cents and of stone, $1.10. Stone is being bought this year at 85 cents a ton, with $1 the top price for the year.

CLEVELAND TERMINAL REHEARING OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Peter Witt, former city street railroad commissioner of Cleveland, filed a petition yesterday with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking rejection of the application of the New York Central and other roads entering Cleveland for a rehearing in the case involving the construction of a $60,000,000 terminal station.

Alleging that the desire for a union station such as the carriers contemplate was confined to a small number of persons in Cleveland, the petition said that "probably half of the party who went to Washington in the private cars of the petitioners and who signed the communication have real estate holdings in the public square which affects their understanding of public sentiment on the issue."

AMERICAN HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — An important improvement in steamship service between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports is announced by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, accompanying a revised list of clearance dates of ships in its intercoastal and European-Pacific services. Commencing with the clearing of the steamer Floridian on September 10, the company is inaugurating a fortnightly service between Philadelphia and Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. The average time from Philadelphia to Los Angeles, the first Pacific port of discharge, is 25 days.

Commencing with the steamship Arizonian, clearing August 24 from New York, the New York-Pacific ports schedule will be increased in frequency to weekly clearances, steamers clearing from either terminus every Wednesday. Average time between New York and Los Angeles, 18 days.

A fortnightly service will be continued from Boston, commencing with the clearance of the steamer Alaskan on September 3.

Starting with the clearance of the Alaskan from Seattle, early in October, date to be announced later, a fortnightly service between the five Pacific coast ports mentioned and the principal ports of the British Isles will be inaugurated. This service also will be extended to continental ports, but dates are not given.

FRANCE ON THE ROAD TO REHABILITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Rapid strides are being made toward the restoration of normal conditions in France, according to Mr. Albert Revelli, of Paris, Minister of the French Government to the five Central American countries, who stopped over a few days in New Orleans while awaiting his steamer for Guatemala.

Mr. Revelli has been in the consular and diplomatic service of France for the past 32 years.

"Everybody is now working industriously in France, and rapid strides are being made toward restoration of normal conditions in all things all over the country," Mr. Revelli said. The French people are not harboring any bitter enmity or hostility against the German people, but France expects Germany to fulfill her agreements set forth in the Peace Treaty. If Germany will do her part and meet her obligations to France, the great damage done by the invaders during the war can be repaired and normal conditions can be restored in France in three or four years.

"Business and industrial affairs in France are fairly satisfactory, and we are expecting considerable improvement in conditions after four or five months have elapsed. For one thing there is absolutely no danger of Bolshevism getting a hold in France. We have so many peasants and small proprietors of devoted loyalty to the nation that radicalism and similar movements against the government can never hope to gain much headway in France. Most of the farms in France are of small area and most of our peasants own their own tracts of land. They are industrious and thrifty and of sound judgment and cannot easily be led away by agitators of false doctrines. Our industries are resuming activity, and our manufacturers are beginning to reach out again for foreign commerce."

SUB-TREASURIES NOT SAFE IN WAR TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California — Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, speaking on what he termed "national perils," at the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, in reference to wars past and any that might threaten in the future, made this novel point:

"Our American practice of leaving millions of dollars in a lump in subtreasuries on either coast, is all a mistake. It is simply a temptation to pirate nations to descend with a big force, take either one coast or the other, and ship away the gold which would pay the cost of an ordinary war.

"In 1913 Japan served on us an ultimatum. She declared that if California adopted anti-Japanese legislation, she would regard it as a national affront. And for the second time in history, we hastily removed the gold from the San Francisco subtreasury and shipped it inland.

"Prior to our entry into the late war 25,000 Germans could have seized the sub-treasury, could have destroyed the electric light, the water works, and other public utilities, and could have escaped with their loot.

"I believe that banks, instead of acknowledging indebtedness, should be forced to accept gold, and keep it in their vaults, thus distributing our present dangerously large gold reserve throughout the United States, instead of accumulating it in one or two places where it could be easily seized."

SPECIMENS FROM THE MARQUESAS

Valuable Data on the Migrations of the Polynesian Race Deposited at Honolulu Museum on Return of Expedition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Interesting results of the Bayard Dominick expedition into the South Seas to determine, primarily, the origin and migrations of the Polynesian race, including the Hawaiian, were brought to Honolulu recently by Ralph Linton, assistant in archæology at the Bishop Museum, after 10 months of research in the Marquesas.

A great quantity of valuable data was gathered by Mr. Linton and has been brought here for assembling and classification by the Bishop Museum. The entire collection is to be a part of the local museum, although the expedition was financed by Mr. Dominick, who graduated from Yale University in 1894 and who has since been interested in research work. The National Research Council acted in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Linton was accompanied to the Marquesas by Dr. Edward S. Handy, a graduate of Harvard, and Mrs. Handy. The religious and linguistic investigations are still being carried on by Doctor Handy, who is to return to Hawaii soon.

Three tons of valuable relics were brought to Honolulu by Mr. Linton. After 10 months of collecting these ancient and rare mementos of a primitive life, it took him many weeks to bring them to their new home in the local museum. From the Marquesas Mr. Linton went to Papeete, Tahiti, and there waited six weeks for a trading vessel which took him to San Francisco, which was a trip of 35 days, and thence to Honolulu.

The collection which Mr. Linton has at the museum includes many very fine "tapa" or "kapa" cloths, beaten from the bark of the banyan tree. These were never colored by the Marquesans, but are white or else a natural dark brown. They are of a soft, thin texture, and were used as bed coverings or for clothing. One of the specimens is a part of a chief's robe and still bears in the corner a large tooth which was the "tabu" of that particular chieftan.

A genealogical rope tells the history of one family for 84 generations. It is made of coconut fiber and has 84 knots at intervals of less than 1 inch, each knot representing a family in the successive generations. Other knotted ropes branch off to show the branches of the family, whose descendants still chant the names of their ancestors in order as they have been handed down orally through the centuries.

HONEY PRODUCTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — Honey production has become quite an industry on some of the farms of South Dakota. Forty-two hives of bees on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Shade, in Davison County, South Dakota, are thought to have the distinction of being the busiest bees in that county, as they have produced more than two tons of honey this season.

The present summer has been an unusually good one for the production of honey, as the season was early and the sweet clover and alfalfa from which the bees extract the honey bloomed early in the season.

With this condition, the production of honey started in June and one hive produced 300 pounds of the sweet. Several of the other colonies of bees already have produced more than 300 pounds of honey this summer.

CUNARDER SCYTHIA ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York — The passenger liner Scythia, latest addition to the Cunard line fleet, arrived here yesterday on her maiden voyage from Liverpool. She registers 21,500 gross tons and can carry 2200 passengers.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK *34th Street*

An Interesting Special in Gay Sweaters

Women's Worsted or Fibre Silk Sweaters in modish Tuxedo styles and slip-on effects. **6.50** formerly 8.50 and 10.50

(Fourth Floor)

Cups and Saucers, 29c pair

So great was the demand for the Cups and Saucers offered in our sale last week, we have purchased another collection to be offered for the same low price—29c pair.

They are of the highest quality China, rather large of size. They would ordinarily sell for 75c to 1.00.

(Sixth Floor)

PEACE IN HANDS OF THE DEMOCRACIES

Power of People Is Limited Only by Their Realization of Full Strength, Sir John Simon Tells Montreal Audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — Complete confidence in the future of democracy throughout the world was expressed by the Right Hon. Sir John Simon, eminent British parliamentarian, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Sir John's main thesis was the growing and invincible power of democracy as the ideal form of government, and the certainty that it would continue to spread its ideals of freedom and equality. Canadians, he said, had not behind them the centuries-old struggle that the British people had against embarrassment and obstruction, to reach the full status of nationhood. British political traditions were deeply tinctured with these ancient contests against aristocrats and favored classes, in their struggle to establish the idea that men were born free and equal. Canada had sprung, fully armed, to the status of a nation, while the democratic theories in their widest sense were the ruling fundamental throughout this continent.

"What is to be the future of this form of government?" asked Sir John. "Democracy cannot be regarded as the method by which the oppressed citizen secures his rights, but should be considered as the instrument whereby the enfranchised citizen may realize and discharge his duties and responsibilities."

Democracy Assailed

Democracy, Sir John said, had been much assailed by "superior" persons who compared it with other forms of government, and argued that the public was unstable and could not be depended upon in great crises. "Do they say that any longer? I beg you to observe that of all the great organized communities that took part in the European War, representing different forms of government, and facing in common the horrors and long-drawn anxieties, pursuing the same distant vision, it was only the democracies that stood firm to the end.

"Old Russia was a tyranny, and she fell. The miserable creature who used to call himself Emperor of Germany and desired to master the world with his mailed fist and shining armor—his organization was smashed by the democracies of the world; the Austrian hegamony, the Turkish despotism—these could not endure the heat and burden of the day. But it was the common people, leading simple lives at home, who stood firm by their inspiration, and refuted the ancient fable that democracy was wavering and incapable of consistent effort and devotion."

Sir John pointed out how the growth of democracy in Great Britain had ended ancient class inequalities, and given to those best fitted the right to govern. "The justification of democracy," he proceeded, "is when you take responsible citizenship in the mass, and make the individual citizen conscious not only of his rights, but of his duty. Then those men fitted to be leaders will acquire far more power, because based on popular approval, than is possible if secured by any gerrymandering of votes or rights.

What History Has Shown

"History has shown that a democratic form of government bred people to accept responsibility, and enabled them to select the best leaders more quickly than any other system. It had been criticized as based on the 'absurd misconception that the majority must be right.' The answer to this was: 'Is the minority always right, and if so, how can you discover what minority it is?' The argument was not that the majority was always right, but that a community should have the power, if a mistake was made, quickly to remedy it. The test of democracy was the willingness of serious citizens within the limits of their power to try to worthily control the course of their country's destiny.

"The future of democracy," Sir John concluded, "depends upon the realization of each citizen that in addition to being 'the insect working at its own task' he also, like the bee, belongs to the whole hive. For my part, I believe from the botttom of my heart in the future of the democracies of the world. They may differ as to methods, but it is only in that principle that lies the real hope of the world's progress.

"In that lies the hope of world peace. The war just over was the first in which struggling humanity had the direct responsibility for making peace. In former wars the citizens gave their lives, but emperors and chancellors made peace. Today if world peace is not secure it is because democracy has not realized its full strength. I am convinced now as during the war that the only thing that could have swept the English and French-speaking democracies into that fearful struggle was not ambition or trade rivalry or any mean or selfish motive, but a conviction that it was possible to fight a war that should end war. That is the real culmination of democratic power, and the practical idealism which ought to be of the essence of democratic faith."

SUMMER SHACKS UP IN FOREST RESERVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Land for summer homes in the United States forest reserves may be had for $5 a year. This regulation, in existence for 15 or 2 years, has been taken advantage of this year by people in this region, who have paid the rental and put up "shacks" in the forest that takes in much of the great Cascade range of wooded or snow-capped peaks.

Trappers must begin paying the rental, it is declared.

With the completion this summer of a graded highway into the mountains by the forestry department, it is believed a great many people will apply for cottage plots along the glacial mountain streams where great cedars and fir remain untouched by civilization. The forestry department is extremely friendly toward "summer people," campers, mountain climbers, hikers and the like, demanding only that they extinguish every spark of their fires before departing.

CITIZENS' CLUBS FOR ONTARIO ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GODERICH, Ontario — That other groups besides the farmers should have their political clubs to discuss questions and possibly evolve new political parties with strength enough to control legislation was the idea set forth by E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, during the course of an address to a big gathering of Huron County farmers here. There was no reason, he said, why there should not be such citizens' clubs, made up of members of all classes, and he intimated that the farmers' party would do well to receive all citizens who directed their political aims along similar lines. The farmers, he said, were the only group at the last provincial election who knew what they wanted, with the result that they elected a majority group to the Legislature and took over the government; and he saw no reason now why the farmers should not politically broaden out.

"Government is simply a matter of carrying on a big business in an efficient manner," he stated. "One thing only you must have, and that is leave to go out and get the best men available for the work of administration, without being bothered with a lot of office seekers. There is only one way of getting election funds, too, and that is by the individual subscriptions from citizens who are interested enough in their ideals to give of their money as well as of their time. The present government has no campaign fund and will have none. When we come to the next election, if I am at the head of the government, the expenses will be met in this way. If the people want to 'call the tune,' they must pay the piper themselves.

"You have been giving us a free hand in the matter of naming the men of the administration, and as long as that spirit prevails among the government supporters, we will have good legislation and good administration. We can extend that spirit, too, in another direction. There should be no line of cleavage between town and country. There may be a line of national policy drawn between the great centers and the rest of the population, because I am firmly convinced that the big centers are a weakness to a nation. Fewer cities and more towns would be a better thing, and so that is why I say there should be closer harmony between the towns and the country."

Concluding, the Premier asked for a continuance of public support. "If only people will continue to give us an unselfish support," he said, "we can go on with a considerable amount of courage, and I see no reason why we should not take in a great many others who happen to belong to other walks of life. Class consciousness is better than selfishness of the individual, but citizen consciousness is better than class consciousness, and we might as well take in all whose citizen consciousness is directed along the same lines as ours."

FLYING SQUADRON STARTS IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — A ten months campaign for better enforcement of the prohibition amendment was begun yesterday at Noblesville, Indiana, by the Flying Squadron Foundation, an Indiana corporation, which was formed under guidance of J. Frank Hanly, who was former governor of Indiana, following the Flying Squadron campaigns of 1914 and 1915. After a swing through Indiana the three groups of Flying Squadron representatives will enter Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York in the order named and will close the ten months campaign in New England, Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron Foundation, said.

The Flying Squadron idea, conceived in 1914, made its first appearance through a temporary organization, Mr. Stewart said. After the 1915 campaign the permanent organization was effected and has existed since, working for enforcement of the national prohibition provisions. The ten months movement arises from the belief that it is greatly needed, Mr. Stewart said.

The first of the three speaking groups will lead the way into every field entered in the oncoming campaign. It is to consist of Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York and Frank S. Regan of Rockford, Illinois. The second group is to consist of James H. Woertendyke of Chicago and Christopher P. Connolly of East Orange, New Jersey. The third group will consist of Mr. Stewart, the Rev. Norla C. Brown of Bloomington, Illinois, and Arthur E. Whitney of Columbus, Ohio.

DRESSMAKERS ON STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Organized shirtwaist and dressmakers of this city went on strike today as a result of a dispute with manufacturers over a reduction in rates of wages. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the local union conducting the strike, said about 6000 men and women quit in about 250 shops.

LABOR SEEKS AID IN HOUSING CRISIS

Illinois Legislature Will Be Urged to Adopt Plan Along Line of North Dakota State Measure Declared Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—State aid for home builders, and a state bank to handle all public funds in the State, modeled after the projects that have proven successful in North Dakota, are to be proposed to the next session of the Legislature in this State by the Chicago Federation of Labor. If Gov. Len Small calls a special session, as he declared he would at the end of the last term of the Legislature, the Chicago Federation of Labor will ask him to make these issues part of the business named in the call. Otherwise they will draft bills to be presented at the next regular assembly of the law-making body.

"There is a housing shortage in the city of Chicago," said the Chicago Federation of Labor, in resolutions passed here, "as well as in other cities of the State.

"The solution of the housing problem is generally conceded to be necessary, and the need immediate, as the welfare of the citizens of our State depends upon it.

"No plan thus far suggested or acted upon here has resulted in the building of a sufficient number of homes to relieve the shortage. The State of North Dakota has a home-building association law, under which the State builds homes for the people, to be sold at cost on easy payments.

"It has been found in practice that under this law the people of North Dakota can save 20 per cent in the cost of construction of their homes, even though union labor is obligatory when available."

Public Benefit Claimed

It is pointed out that a state-owned bank is part of the state aid to the home builders' program. In addition, a state-owned bank would be able to handle all public money and lend it direct to the people at reasonable rates of interest, instead of lending it to the big banks for 2 per cent, and allowing the banks to turn around and lend it to the people at 6 and 8 per cent.

"Why, right here in Chicago," declared E. N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the city government loaned its funds to the bankers for 2 per cent and then turned around and borrowed $2,000,000 of it from these bankers at 6 per cent.

"This loan was to take care of pay increases for city employees, and they allowed the bankers to insert a clause in the loan providing that no employees affiliated with organized Labor should receive any benefit from the loan! And it was the people's own money!

Campaign Planned

"We have gone before the City Council Finance Commission and showed them where they could save $500,000 a year in interest by loaning the city its own money, instead of handing it over to the bankers to loan back to the city. But they never did anything about it. We know why.

"Then we have the mess over the funds of the state treasurer's office. We have the spectacle of our Governor indicted by a grand jury as one of the operators of a confidence game, by which the State was deprived of $2,000,000 interest payments.

"Why do we let state treasurers form private banks to handle state money? Why cannot the State have its own bank to handle all its funds, get the full return in interest, and loan money to the people at reasonable rates for the purpose of building homes? They have done it in North Dakota, because the farmers elected themselves to the Legislature and put it through. We may not be able to do it in Illinois, because the big interests are in the saddle just now. But is worth trying anyhow."

FEDERAL LAND OFFICE PAYING ITS OWN WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Western and southern senators who are led by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in their attempt to divert the control of lands in the various states now held by the Federal government to the state governments, and to abolish the land office, are meeting with the opposition of Administration leaders.

Senator King's claims that the states are not deriving the benefits that they should from the public land policy of the government are refuted by William Spry, commissioner of the General Office. Taking the one instance of bonuses and royalties from oil land leases, amounting to millions of dollars annually, Commissioner Spry points out that under the existing law 52½ per cent of these are devoted to the reclamation service, to be expended on public projects; 37½ per cent are given to the states in which the lands are located for school and road making purposes, while the federal Treasury receives the remaining 10 per cent.

Under the enabling act the public land states are given other rights to certain sections of land in every township surveyed to be devoted to the maintenance of schools, besides special grants from the land office for agricultural colleges and other public institutions. The State of Utah, for instance, is given four sections from every surveyed township.

Charges that the land office is a financial burden on the government are denied by Mr. Spry. Figures for the present year, which are almost ready to be presented, he claims, will show that the land office is a revenue producer and entirely self-supporting. It would be difficult to estimate the direct benefits which the states already derive from various government reclamation projects, he pointed out.

The public lands of the United States remaining undisposed of, according to Mr. Finney, may be roughly divided into three classes.

1. Those containing valuable minerals, such as oil, coal, phosphates.
2. The agricultural lands, those suitable for farming or stock raising, either with or without irrigation.
3. Lands that possess some value for grazing, but are insufficient in small areas to support a family.

More than 11,000 oil permit applications have been filed within the last year and a half and many hundreds of applications for coal, phosphates and potash permits and leases have been filed. All these would be affected by any Act of Congress changing the jurisdiction over the public lands.

FARMERS TO SELL THEIR OWN GRAIN

Efforts to Block Plan of Grain Growers Association Will Receive Slight Heed, South Dakota Bureau Leader Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—According to W. S. Hill, one of the leading business farmers of South Dakota and president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, the farmers of South Dakota are paying but little attention to the efforts of some of those interested in the grain trade to block the efforts of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

President Hill stated he had noticed large display advertisements in many of the daily papers and other publications warning the farmers to "Look before they leap." In the opinion of Mr. Hill no attention will be paid by the farmers to any organization which intimates disaster if the farmers succeed in putting into operation a plan for marketing the grain they themselves grow and own. Mr. Hill further states that to refer to the efforts of the farmers as "Socialism" and "Bolshevism" will react against those who are combating the plan of the farmers. Said Mr. Hill:

"The wonderful record of the farmers of America during the war, when they toiled long hours in order to produce food to help win the war, is still fresh in the minds of the people of this country.

"The farmer has been very observant during the past few years, and has been studying the marketing proposition. The farmer has learned that three-fourths of the grain raised has been dumped on the market, which has had a tendency to make a lower market. He has learned that vast fortunes have been made by grain speculators between the time he delivers his grain at the elevator and the time it reaches the miller. He has learned that by the mixing and grading of his grain after it has passed out of his possession the value has been raised, but he has not shared in the increase.

"No one denies the manufacturer the right to market his product the way he pleases. He may sell through wholesale trade or direct to the consumer if he prefers. Why should not the farmer or grain grower have the same privilege? The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is composed of actual grain growers. They are undertaking to follow the marketing of their own product through to the consumer more nearly than they have ever been able to do before. They also propose to place their product on the market in an orderly way and thereby supply the demand as it comes throughout the entire year. They are not asking for special privileges, but are merely expecting a square deal. As the people who actually produce the food, are they not entitled to a square deal?"

Mr. Hill asks why an organization in Chicago should take such an interest in the farmers that they would raise a fund of $250,000 to warn them from perfecting a marketing plan of their own.

"If the plan is not practical, as they claim, why should they worry?" asks Mr. Hill. He added: "The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is in no way connected with any political party. It is a business organization, headed by practical and conservative men, on whom the farmers of this country can absolutely depend."

INQUIRY INTO CHARGE OF MILK COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Beneficiaries of the alleged milk combine have found the State's Attorney, Robert F. Leach, who recently assailed the profiteering of milk producers and dealers, prompt to accept their challenge.

Mr. Leach on Saturday attended the annual convention of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, which is one of the two organizations alleged to be the channels through which the combine operated. The convention, attended by more than 1500 dairymen, was the largest ever held in this State.

The milk combine, Mr. Leach declared, is under the direction of one man, who is paid a huge salary. The state's attorney's agents have been studying the milk question in Maryland from every angle for six weeks past, and the facts learned will be placed before the grand jury.

CHANGE WANTED IN WATER-POWER ACT

Conference Planned to Be Held in New York to Arouse Public Opinion on Waste of Power Under the Federal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Realizing the immediate need of action to change the Federal Water Power Act, so as to insure the stability of regulation of any developments which may be authorized, the executive committee of the Water Power League of America has determined to enter into a campaign to arouse public sentiment to change the present condition of affairs. The league says that there has been actual stagnation in water-power development ever since adoption by the Federal Commission, under the last Administration, of the rules and regulations for its development.

The commission consists of the Secretary of War, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of the Interior. Less than a week before they went out of office with the Wilson Administration the commission adopted a long list of rules and regulations, constituting itself a regulatory body, rather than merely a licensing body, as many of those interested in water-power development claim they should be. When the new commission came into power, at the start of the new administration, they contented themselves with changing some of the rules without touching the fundamental difficulty that no company would be willing to invest the large sums required at the start of development unless assured of stability of regulation.

No Development Undertaken

Since that time not a dollar, it is said, has been invested in this inexhaustible power development, with the exception of extensions to existing plants, whose interests have been largely protected by previous laws; while steam plants, consuming millions of tons of coal, also an exhaustible course of power, are multiplied in every direction.

To concentrate public opinion, the committee will call a conference of public utility commissions, representatives of chambers of commerce and other civic bodies and manufacturers requiring power, to be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, commencing November 15. The purpose is to urge on Congress a complete change in the law, retaining the licensing feature, but placing the regulatory power entirely in the hands of the states, whose authorities are held to be better equipped to understand the special problems arising in each individual development.

Another question to be considered is what constitutes a navigable stream, under the present law. The rules of the commission provide that any stream which is navigable at any part is, throughout its length, far above the so-called head of actual navigation, under the commission's control.

New Definition Proposed

The proposed amendment provides that this control shall only extend from the mouth to the point in the stream where the land carriage becomes necessary in the transport of goods, all points higher up the stream being wholly under state jurisdiction. This is of especial interest to New England manufacturers; the public authorities of Maine in particular are urging this change.

Among the members of the committee are the executive heads of many large manufacturing companies, requiring power for their operation, including C. T. Palmer of the American Dye Wood Company, chairman; Dr. C. A. Ernst of the Viscose Company, and George S. Shimer of the Milton Manufacturing Company. The committee also includes Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel for the New York Electric Bond and Share Company, organized to furnish capital for water-power development; George C. Danforth of the Maine Waterpower Commission, and T. Kennard Thomson, engineer of the St. Lawrence Development; Frederick A. Forgee, who was consulting engineer for the government in water-power developments during the war, including the Muscle Shoals project.

Power Going to Waste

Paul C. Brady of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, also a member of the committee, called attention to the danger of further development of steam power, as forcing up the price of coal, while millions worth of power, which was inexhaustible, was going to waste within easy distance of New York. At present the New York Edison Company was erecting a 250,000 kilowatt plant at Hell Gate, and was ready to start another of equal size as soon as completed.

The Brooklyn Edison Company was building another, and the New Jersey Public Service Corporation another, amounting in all to 1,000,000 kilowatts. At the same time there was going to waste in the Delaware River, within 80 miles of New York, 300,000 water-power tons, which could be developed for a fraction of the cost of these four plants, and would be ample to supply power to run all the city's lights and subways. This could not and would not be developed as long as the Federal Water Power Act continues as it is.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR COMPOSERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The California Federation of Music Clubs announces the first prize competition for California resident composers, permitting them a public hearing of their works and a substantial prize for the winners, as well. Under the philanthropic department of the federation, of which L. E. Behymer of Los Angeles is director, the following prizes are announced:

1. Chamber music work; trio, quartet or quintet, for strings or piano, in three or four movements; prize, $300.
2. State song, words may be obtained from committee October 1, 1921; prize for words, $25; for music, $50.

In order that the competition may attain the prominence its promoters desire for it, announcement is made that, unless the manuscripts submitted meet the requirements of a prize competition as to excellency, and have the unanimous vote of the judges on this point, the awards will be withheld. The poem for class 2 must be submitted by September 1, 1921, and the manuscript for the chamber music on or before January 1, 1922. No composition will be accepted earlier than December 1, 1921, and the judges will be chosen from among men and women recognized as leaders in musical life in northern and southern California.

NEW TERMINAL IN BALTIMORE AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Transportation from Baltimore to Washington and Annapolis, via the electric car line, will probably become more popular with the completion of an $800,000 terminal station for the Washington, Baltimore, & Annapolis Railroad. The terminal now in use as a station affords practically no conveniences for travelers and has been the cause for frequent complaint on the part of those who have to commute frequently.

The new terminal station will be completed by October 1, and will occupy the greater part of a large block in a central section of the city. It will be equipped with modern conveniences.

MANY AMERICAN CARS ENTER CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Automobile travel to this region and into Canada has been markedly extensive this year, a report showing that from April 1 to about the middle of August 7500 American automobiles entered the Dominion by way of the customs offices on the Pacific Highway at Blaine, near here. This number is almost equal to the total number of American cars crossing at this point into the Province in 1920, it was stated.

COURT DECISION AID TO LAW OFFICERS

Power to Postpone Indefinitely Execution of a Criminal Sentence Does Not Rest in Government Judicial Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The South Dakota Supreme Court, in a recent decision, has added a considerable help to the law enforcement forces, and the effect will go far to encourage those who have been charged with the punishment of law violators.

The opinion was handed down in an action brought by Attorney-General Payne, on a writ of review, asking the Supreme Court to determine the right of a circuit judge to suspend sentence already passed upon a person convicted of a crime under the laws of this State, and a part of the sentence having already been served.

The decision is in part:

"Has the circuit judge the right to suspend a criminal sentence after the same has been imposed? Section 4963 of the revised code provides that: 'All courts having jurisdiction to try offenses under the laws of this State, and the judges thereof, shall have power to suspend sentences of persons convicted of crime under the laws of this State, during good behavior, subject to such conditions as the court or judge thereof may impose.'

"The Constitution of this State provides in Article 2 thereof, that: 'The powers of the government of the State are divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial; and the powers and duties of each are prescribed by this Constitution.' Section 5, article 4 of the Constitution confers upon the Governor 'the power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction.'

"It will thus be seen that the pardoning power is vested in the chief executive; it is now, as it always has been deemed to be, an executive function. It, therefore, needs no argument to support the proposition that if the above section of our statutes was intended to confer the pardoning power upon the court or the judges thereof, such statute is, to that extent, unconstitutional. The practically unanimous, and certainly the overwhelming weight of authority is, that the power to indefinitely postpone the execution of a criminal sentence cannot be conferred upon a judicial branch of government under a Constitution such as ours."

STATE WILL FIGHT RULING ON RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington — Hance Cleveland of the state Department of Public Works, while in Spokane this week, announced to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce that Washington State will fight the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to control railway rates within the State of Washington. According to Mr. Cleveland a test case is soon to be entered based on the Columbia River rates. In this case the Interstate Commerce Commission overruled the state commission by a mandatory order, which created a differential of 10 per cent in favor of Portland, Oregon, over Puget Sound points on shipments from the Snake River territory.

"As soon as the railways file their new tariffs putting these rates into effect in the Columbia River case," said Mr. Cleveland, "the Department of Public Works of the State will enter a suspension order. The railways, with the Interstate Commerce Commission backing them, will violate our order, and we shall immediately take criminal or civil action to determine the relative power of the interstate body and the state body within the State of Washington."

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

The Women's Wide Top Shoe

Was designed especially to do away with the awkward gap that is so conspicuous in shoes that can't be laced to the top.

The improvement in appearance that is gained through wearing this Coward Wide or Semi-wide Top Shoe is greatly appreciated by its wearers. And equally important is the comfort that a proper fit gives, as women find who have heretofore been hard to fit.

Comes with or without the extension heel. In ordering specify type heel and whether wide or semi-wide top is desired.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

SEND NOW

Articles for
CLEANSING
OR
DYEING
Should be sent NOW to be ready when wanted for Fall Wear
Wearing Apparel returned in a few days *NOW*

LEWANDOS

Americas
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops — Telephone Service 3900 Back Bay
284 Boylston Street
17 Temple Place
79 Summer Street
248 Huntington Avenue

Brookline Shop 1310 Beacon Street
Cambridge Shop 1274 Massachusetts Ave
Watertown Shop 1 Galen St (at Works)
Malden Shop 30 Pleasant Street
Salem Shop 72 Washington Street
Lynn Shop 22 Munroe Street

Delivery Service
by our own motors
in Boston and Suburbs and on North and South Shores
or Parcels Post or Express

YOU CAN RELY ON
LEWANDOS
Established almost 100 years

WHY POLES ARE FAVORED BY FRANCE

Poland Is Looked Upon as a French Sentinel in Eastern Europe and Therefore Should Be Strengthened in Silesia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Much was expected from the reappearance of an American ambassador in the councils of the Allies. When Colonel Harvey came to Paris to sit on the Supreme Council he occupied a position which was in some respects unique. Mr. Wilson in his day was of course regarded as the arbiter of Europe, but his position was soon undermined and he did not play the part which was at first expected. Then America practically withdrew in the political sense from European affairs, which gradually grew worse and worse, resolving themselves into a long-drawn-out dispute between France and England for what can only be described as the hegemony of the continent. It was a constant struggle between them to determine whether the policy favored by the one nation or the policy favored by the other nation should prevail.

Those two policies confronted each other irreconcilably over the territory of Upper Silesia. Briefly the French thesis—for there has been no attempt to disguise it, and it is unnecessary to pretend that the chief consideration was the securing of immediate justice in the attribution of the disputed areas—is that Europe is obliged for its own safety to keep armed guard over a Germany, prostrate today, but preparing to rise tomorrow. According to France, it is necessary as a matter of elementary precaution to hold Germany down, to make it impossible for her to take her revanche.

Contradictory Policies

France is convinced that if Germany is allowed the opportunity she will again attack the country which she has invaded three times in a century. France, therefore, unable to trust Germany, has to remain strong in a military sense and she has to keep Germany weak. In pursuance of this policy—which is of course in many respects in contradiction with her policy of an economic rapprochement with Germany, but then contradictions can always be found in any country's policy—she feels it necessary to favor the development of the largest possible Poland.

This is not to say that she desires deliberately to favor Poland to the point of injustice to Germany; but undoubtedly the main consideration is the consideration of her security in the future. Poland then is a sort of sentinel of France in eastern Europe. She is her soldier on the Oder. She must be made as strong as possible. In the process of making Poland strong, giving Poland the place which was formerly occupied by Russia, Germany will of course be weakened. Especially was she to have been weakened in respect of the subtraction of the industrial region of Upper Silesia.

This region, rich in mines and factories, might well become the arsenal of a renovated Germany. If Poland controls these regions then Germany is deprived of the means of making munitions. If, on the other hand, Germany comes into possession of these regions then she may develop intensively in the east, she may develop economically, she may develop militarily. Poland would not be safe from attack and as it might be impossible for France to interfere at the risk of a general conflagration whenever Germany chose to take from Poland other territories that have been given her—such an Danzig and the famous corridor—it might well be that Poland would in a generation be crushed out of existence and Germany become a powerful nation prepared to confront France anew and perhaps this time to obtain a decisive victory.

Thesis Indefensible

Such were the political calculations, expressed in the simplest possible form, which decided France to take up a strong attitude on the Upper Silesian question. It will be seen that France is not without justification regarded from the purely political viewpoint. But of course there may be in all this factors which would naturally prejudice France to sustain a thesis which from the point of view of abstract justice is indefensible.

This is what England certainly felt and when Mr. Lloyd George came to Paris his attitude was by no means in doubt, however much it might subsequently be modified by the need of a compromise. The British thesis so clearly in opposition to the French was that if the results of the plebiscite were disregarded and Poland were given industrial regions which did not strictly belong to her a new Alsace-Lorraine would be created. The creation of Alsace-Lorraines in Europe is equivalent to the preparation of fresh wars.

It is, said the British, impossible to hold down a great nation like Germany for an indefinite period. Sooner or later Germany will recover some formidable measure of her strength. If she has been unjustifiably treated in the meantime she will be bound to employ that strength in the recovery of whatever she feels has been vindictively taken from her. The British policy—though it may or may not be influenced by selfish commercial and political considerations—is at any rate founded on the basis which is indeed sound: that you cannot suppress the national spirit, and that if the national spirit is fed upon a grievance, real or imaginary, conflicts must result.

In those conflicts England as well as France must be interested. Without for the moment attempting to estimate whether the facts as the British saw them are correct or whether the French saw the facts in relation to Upper Silesia aright, it will be seen that the methods of approach of the two countries are altogether different. Now it is also obvious that the French method of approach is more likely to lead to a wrong appreciation of the facts, to a prejudiced appreciation of the facts, than is the British method. There is at the outset a strong resumption in favor of the British viewpoint.

An Arbitrator Needed

Regarding the problem from two such opposite angles, it seems inevitable that there could only be deadlock. The French desired the whole of what is known as the industrial region of Upper Silesia to be given to the Poles, while the British desired it to be given to the Germans. It seemed impossible to reconcile the solutions envisaged by the two sides. The need of an arbitrator became apparent.

America could hardly be expected openly to become arbitrator. Nevertheless the question is one which must concern America. Distance has been annihilated in these days and remote as Upper Silesia seems to be America cannot be indifferent to the possibility of warfare in which perhaps not only Germany and Poland may hereafter be engaged, but in which France and England may quite conceivably be involved. Desirous as America may be to keep out of European troubles the interdependence of the world is such that she is almost certain to be affected. And yet, after the history of Mr. Wilson's negotiations at Paris, the rejection of the Treaty at Washington, and the reaction which carried Mr. Harding to presidential power, it was certainly difficult for America again to come into the European scheme of things.

But Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, though figuring in the rôle of an observer, could not in reality be regarded as other than a kind of mediator destined to attempt to conciliate the divergent views of France and England and to help toward a just solution of the crucial problem of Upper Silesia.

In spite of official reticence it was in this character that he was looked upon and he was welcomed to Paris by all men of good will who hoped for a satisfactory settlement. How could he indeed with such great issues at stake remain strictly as a silent observer, a Chinese ornament on the mantelpiece of the Salon de l'Horloge in which the conference was held? His energetic character, his decisive manner, his clean-cut views, would not permit him to be a negligible spectator of the proceedings. Moreover there were special reasons why he should prove to be a moderating influence.

America's Good Opinion

Those reasons arise from the circumstance that France has special need of the good opinion of America. It is hardly necessary to describe in detail the dependence of France on America in a financial and economic and in a political sense. America is now the foremost diplomatic nation in the world, whether she wishes to be or not. Her policy in respect of France, in respect of Germany, and in respect of England will be of absolutely determining importance in the history of Europe.

There, then, sat Colonel Harvey, and had he not uttered a single word the statesmen at the table were conscious that it was he who would have the duty of reporting to Washington the results of the conference and the policies of the European nations. It was inevitable that in almost every word that was spoken some regard should be had to the impression it would make upon Colonel Harvey. Would he or would he not approve? His very silence was calculated to strengthen his position. He became more dreaded in proportion to the uncertainty of his attitude. He was a veritable sphinx to whom the right answer had to be given. Never has American statesman enjoyed such a curious but powerful position. His report to Washington, as yet unwritten, dominated the assembly.

France, however plausible her arguments concerning her national security, can simply not afford to appear unjust or intransigeant. England can not afford to precipitate a decisive quarrel with France or to take up an attitude that will throw the whole settlement of Europe into the melting pot.

At the beginning there was a strong impression that neither Mr. Briand nor Mr. Lloyd George could force their views upon each other as though they were acting, as it were, in vacuum. They had not only their preoccupations and predilections in Europe to consider: they had to look beyond the seas.

Theory of Indivisibility

But the difficulties of Mr. Briand, who has at his back the Chamber, which is obsessed with the question of national safety, which regards the attribution to Poland of the greatest possible portion of Upper Silesia as essential, which was prepared to throw down Mr. Briand immediately on its reassembly should the Premier have conceded too much, have already been described. The situation of the French Premier was indeed not enviable. From the first moment of contact a possible avenue of escape presented itself. A modus vivendi was opened when it was asked whether the basis of the indivisibility of the industrial region of Upper Silesia could be maintained.

It was upon this basis of indivisibility that the real deadlock arose. There are, of course, many economic reasons, reasons of efficient working, which would militate against any compromise on this point. The industrial region should undoubtedly be regarded as a whole. But it soon became apparent that it was hardly possible to treat it as a whole. Some compromise making for peace if not for full satisfaction would have in the end to be arrived at.

Upper Silesia is in part agricultural and in part industrial. If the districts of Rybnik and Pless, which are undoubtedly Polish, are subtracted, then Germany has a small majority of votes in the industrial region. If, on the other hand, these districts are included, Poland has a small majority. The French included the districts in their calculations, contending that Pless and Rybnik, if not at this moment essentially industrial, are potentially industrial. They therefore would give the whole of the industrial region to Poland. The British, on the contrary, leaving out of their reckoning these two districts, would give the whole of the industrial region to Germany.

There were of course many projects, but what told against most of these projects was the fact that they were largely based upon the basis of indivisibility, and as the conference drew nearer and nearer more and more did this consolidate itself on both sides.

Plainly the first thing to do was to abandon this basis. Otherwise neither side could give way and an exhibition of stubbornness would be given under the eyes of Colonel Harvey that would certainly not improve American opinion of European statesmen. It was therefore from this point that the problem was attacked from the outset. A difficult task, indeed, but once the basis of indivisibility is abandoned, a task not altogether impossible.

That even the attempt was made in this spirit and along these lines is in part at least due to Colonel Harvey. His presence at the Supreme Council may properly be regarded as well timed. It will aseuredly not be the last time that America is destined to play—however silently—a determining part in international assemblies in Europe.

POSITION OF RUBBER INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The British Rubber Tire Manufacturers Association has prepared a memorandum with a view to showing in concise form the facts regarding the present serious position of the British tire industry. Owing to abnormal imports of foreign tires, due on one hand to overproduction in the United States and, on the other, to the depreciated currency of European manufacturing countries, thousands of British workers are now thrown out of employment in this vital industry. Mechanically propelled road vehicles and their essential accessories, including tires, are specially excepted and come into the country duty free. Today the British tire industry represents capital of approximately £25,000,000 with an annual turnover of about £30,000,000 and gives normally direct employment to 30,000 workpeople. There are many more thousands dependent on subsidiary industries.

Before the war practically the whole of the solid tire trade in Great Britain was in the hands of German manufacturers, the Continental Company of Hanover. The present position of exchange gives them again an enormous advantage in this direction. In 1914 British imports of tires amounted to £2,011,750; in 1920 they had risen to £5,568,993, which is an increase of 177 per cent of the total motor requirement of the British home market. The minimum wages of unskilled workers have increased greatly—the Birmingham district, for example, from 23s. a week pre-war to 63s. 8d. at the present rate, a 177 per cent rise. The proportionate increase in the wages of women workers is even greater.

Nor is this all. Apart from the average of wages paid in the rubber industry in this country having increased in a greater proportion and to a greater extent than in France, the hours of labor have been substantially reduced here. For example, the French workman would receive the equivalent to £1 4s. 11d. per week against the British workman's wage of £2 12s. 4d. Thus the French exporter to this country gains by the fact that he sells in a market where prices are based on wages paid in the market. Apparently the standard of living of a worker in Great Britain has risen. A German or Italian has even greater advantage.

In face of the increase of installations of motor fuel it is interesting to note that the royal automobile test carried out recently with 12 Bowser self-measuring and receiving pumps reveals that after 60 tests, these devices delivered measured quantities of motor spirit with an accuracy within the limits required by the regulations made under the Weights and Measures Act of 1904.

EXPEDITION TO NEW GUINEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Attempts by the Commonwealth Government to obtain information about its own appointee, the slow-moving and somewhat mysterious "New Guinea Exploration Expedition," were unsuccessful, but a wireless message from the official cinématographer with the expedition, W. J. Jackson, explains a portion at least of the silence and delay. The wireless message was sent from Madang, in New Guinea. The enthusiastic comment in the last sentence shows the true devotion of the photographer to his art: "Arrived here. Staying a week to refit. Had terrible experience. Driven on a reef. . . . Secured wonderful pictures."

LEGISLATION FOR WATER TRANSPORT

Cooperation Between British Railways and Inland Waterways an Object of New Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of British waterways and their relation to other forms of transport was brought into sudden prominence by certain clauses in the railway bill before Parliament, and the Committee on Inland Waterways under the chairmanship of Neville Chamberlain has issued an urgent interim report on the subject.

Like the railway bill, the report recognized that the first essential to progress is unification of ownership, but the committee was not prepared to recommend immediate state ownership owing to the magnitude of the financial obligations entailed. Instead it recommended grouping in areas on the lines suggested in connection with the railways, and made further important recommendations to safeguard the canals and waterways against unfair competition by the railway companies. Interesting suggestions were made for financing the proposed scheme, and the report was signed by all the members of the committee except Ernest Bevin, who was of opinion that nothing short of national ownership would be likely to secure full utilization and progressive development of the waterways of the country. Sir William Acworth, although signing the report, made important reservations.

Coordinating Forms of Transport

The committee was instructed to consider and report on what portions of the waterways should be acquired by the Ministry of Transport, and on what terms; what should be the form of ownership and the constitution of the governing body; what improvements should be carried out and how the necessary funds should be raised; and in what manner cooperation could best be developed between transport by water and other forms of transport.

The interim report, admittedly deficient in details, set out in broad outline the committee's recommendations, and after calling attention to the danger in the strengthening of the railways under the Railway Bill, called for special provisions to safeguard the waterways. The committee was convinced that certain important waterways, developed under unified and competent management, would be capable of playing a very important part in the transport of the country, and further that where the river craft can load or deliver direct from or to a ship, water transportation has shown advantages over other methods.

Waterways Classified

It was suggested, therefore, that the canals and waterways should be divided up into seven groups and that an experiment be made first on the development of one or more groups which have given reasonable promise of success with a minimum capital expediture. The seven groups proposed are: (1) the River Trent and its connections; (2) the Yorkshire canals; (3) the Lancashire canals; (4) the canals joining Liverpool with the Midlands; (5) the River Severn with its connections; (6) the River Thames and its connections with the Midlands and Bristol; (7) the Birmingham Canal and its connections in the Midlands.

Of these groups the committee suggested that the River Trent and its numerous connections with important towns stands out as preeminently suitable for the first experiment. The corporation of Nottingham is under a statutory obligation to carry out certain improvements at a cost of £500,000 to enable craft to navigate right up to Nottingham, and the committee was of opinion that a considerable increase of traffic would follow these improvements.

With the grouping of the canals and waterways the committee had in view the ultimate fusion of all the groups under a single ownership, but this, in the case of the waterways, is by no means as easy as with the railways. Hence the suggestion of a single group experiment to be followed by further development in the light of experience gained. For this purpose the formation of a public trust was suggested, supplementing its financial resources by the aid partly of the State and partly of local authorities specially interested.

Railways' Competition Restricted

In order to insure the success of such an experiment, the committee recommended that the trust should be given power to bring into the scheme all the waterways within its "sphere of influence," including those owned by the railway companies. Further, it was recommended that, until it is proved whether or not the groups of waterways can be financially self-supporting, the railways should be prevented from crushing out the competition of the waterways by special rates or otherwise. The committee had evidence that this had been done in the past, and recommended that a clause or clauses be inserted in the railway bill to prevent such action in the future.

Sir William M. Acworth in a letter to the Minister of Transport explained that he signed the report because in the main he agreed with its conclusions. He questioned, however, whether this was the time for even a modest experiment, and counseled further investigation. In support of this he instanced the case of the Erie Canal, on the improvement of which, he asserted, New York State has spent in the past 20 years about £25,000,000, and yet the traffic continues to flow by railway while the canal is nearly empty. Much the same arguments would apply to the Rhine traffic, and Sir William thought that the reasons behind these facts should be thoroughly sifted before the government was pledged to make any contribution.

ISSUE RAISED OVER EASTERN KARELIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — The relations between Finland and Soviet Russia are again becoming seriously strained and the position and future of eastern Karelia is once more the main cause of the trouble. When Finland, not without much hesitation, waived the claim of the almost entirely Finnish parties, Repolas and Porajarvis being unconditionally added to Finland, it was done on the distinct understanding that Russia gave eastern Karelia every guarantee for national home rule and also a guarantee as regards the safety of the people's life and property. It is hardly necessary to point out that this has not been done by the Soviet Government of Moscow. On the contrary the Finnish inhabitants of the districts in question have been ill-treated in many ways; thus in some municipalities all men between 16 and 35 years of age have been coerced into mobilization, and when the men resisted, Bolshevist punitive expeditions are said promptly to have put in an appearance, with the usual horrors in their wake. No food distributions, it is alleged, have taken place, and the Bolsheviki only make use of the Russian language.

There exists a mixed Russo-Finnish commission which according to the peace treaty should deal with points in dispute as to the working of the treaty. Most matters have been disposed of, but the east Karelian is an exception, and the Bolsheviki have apparently altogether ignored the representations from Finland. Recently an official communication, which the Finnish Government had previously approved, was forwarded to the Soviet delegates by the president, Mr. Ahonen, of the Finnish delegation, but Mr. Mahrslevski, the spokesman of the Finnish delegation, has cooly answered that the delegation opposes the Karelian question being included in the program of the mixed commission. The action of the Finnish Government, says the Russian spokesman, approaches the point where interference with the interior affairs of a foreign state commences, and the Russian delegates have no power to sanction such interference. The Finnish delegation, in consequence of this somewhat curt reply, has referred the matter to direct negotiation between the two governments.

ALI BROTHERS' EXPLANATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — Deeper and deeper become the flounderings of the Ali brothers and their friends in explaining their retraction. Muhammad Ali in his latest and decidedly truculent and offensive speech averred that the public apology was meant to allay the fears of Pundit Mohan Malaviya in regard to an Afghan invasion. In that case of it was reasonably asked whey was the apology given such unnecessary publicity and addressed to the people of India generally? Surely a private letter would have sufficed.

LAUNDRY INQUIRY STOPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Ruling that laundry is a service and not a commodity the Attorney-General of Massachusetts has advised the state commission on the necessaries of life that its investigation of laundry prices, began some weeks ago, is beyond the scope of its authority.

LOAD LINE FACTOR IN MODERN FLYING

Speed of Voyage and Descent Regulated, Authority Shows, by Weight of Cargo—Britain Subsidizing "Approved" Craft

By The Christian Science Monitor special aeronautical correspondent

LONDON, England—The load-carrying capacity of an aeroplane is clearly a more critical matter than is that of a ship. It is relatively small; and questions of pounds to an aeroplane are more important than differences of tons to a ship. Ships travel on the surface of a very dense medium, but aeroplanes are totally immersed in their element, and are only able to keep aloft by maintaining high speed on it.

Speaking broadly, diminution of speed means reduction of lift and compels more or less slow descent; increase of load demands increase of power, but may within strict limits be sustained with the same expenditure of power at some loss of speed. To a ship on the sea the addition of a few tons, or a change in the disposition of the load, may be small matters; but to an aeroplane a very small change in the disposition of the load may make a great difference in the flight attitude of the machine, and may therefore gravely affect stability.

Ships are very strictly legislated for in the matter of loading. The "load line" has long been instituted, and there are rules about deck cargo and many other details. Ships are not allowed to leave port "down at the bows." And where the safety of passengers is concerned every possible care is taken by the authorities.

It is surprising that more regulations have not been drawn up for aeroplanes. The matter is, indeed, left very much to chance. Thus, if an aeroplane can get off the ground and out of the aerodrome everybody appears to be satisfied. True, the British Air Ministry is taking a certain interest in these matters, and ocasionally interferes, having, for instance recently ordered a certain type of aeroplane, which had been carrying eight or 10 passengers, to take only five; but number only was mentioned, and it is conceivable that five heavy passengers might weigh more than eight small ones.

So far no account has been taken of the varying condition of machines. An aeroplane that has been much exposed to wet weather may have absorbed a large quantity of water, and its weight increased by as much as 300 pounds, to say nothing of reduced efficiency. Provided a machine gets out of the aerodrome all would appear to be well, although excessive load would reduce the speed and involve greater consumption of petrol for a given distance. But there may be real danger in attempting to take an over-loaded aeroplane out of the aerodrome, for it must require a longer run to get up, it must climb slower, and it may, therefore, in the case of even minor engine trouble, run into danger either through not having sufficient clearance over obstacles, or in finding difficulty in turning back to the aerodrome.

Clearly it is high time something equivalent to a load line should be established for aircraft. Before setting out with passengers or goods the fully loaded machine should be weighed, and its wings and controls carefully inspected. On many air lines periodical overhauling is observed. But there is no provision for weighing the loaded machine; and yet it is obvious not only that this should be done, but that the weighing should be conducted so that it would check the disposition of the load. An aeroplane should not be allowed to leave port either nose or tail-heavy, as they very often do. For each type of aeroplane it would be necessary to establish data, but this would be extremely easy.

Experts' Advice

If all this were done some possible causes of trouble would be eliminated, and every one concerned would be benefited. Some of these measures have already been proposed by aircraft experts, who are very anxious to regularize air traffic, to make it safer.

The continued delay in the ratification of the International Air Convention prevents the Air Ministry from exercising full control over foreign aircraft using British air ports, and the result is that, whereas British-owned aircraft have to comply with such regulations as are in force, foreign-owned aircraft cannot be interfered with. In a general way there has been no abuse by foreign firms of this temporary lack of authority, and naturally, for their own sake, operators of lines and the pilots are under strong inducement to adopt the more obvious safeguards. Yet there is at least one foreign firm which displays so much neglect that the insurance companies decline to quote to them. The machines—some of them of British origin—are badly neglected, and even to an inexpert eye show it. The engines are not properly looked after, the wings are slack and dirty, the machines are brought out of their sheds and sent off in the most casual manner, as if in flying it were perfectly reasonable to leave everything to chance.

Inspection and Subsidies

The present situation illustrates only too clearly a possible pernicious influence of subsidies, unless subsidies are very strictly conditional upon the taking of every possible care. To grant subsidies merely on a basis of revenue, or the number of passengers carried, or upon mileage flown, is entirely mischievous. They should be accompanied by strict inspection, and should be forfeited if forced landings and mishaps exceed a certain figure relative to work done.

The new British subsidy system for "approved" firms and "approved machines" provided the government offer has in the meantime been taken up, is a step in the right direction. There are new types of aeroplanes now in existence; but it is difficult to see how they will get an opportunity all the while subsidies are given to inferior types. Furthermore, these new types promise greater safety and are more weather worthy than the older ones. It is probable, too, that by this time the Air Ministry have clear views on the subject of loading per horse power, especially for two-engine machines.

Commercial flying is only in its beginnings, and all countries see the need of "waking up" to the need for more scientific regulation, for this is of far greater importance at the present moment than any mere increase in air traffic. One can only hope that the lead having been given, force of circumstance will drive air-line operators in Great Britain and in other countries to improve their standards in accordance with the best practice.

An Invitation:

If you have never before visited our store, there awaits a worth-while opportunity to judge our merchandise, always offered at prices consistent with the grades of furniture we carry. The entire home furnished complete from our varied stocks.

Extended payments if desired.

Spiegel's

HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
SOUTH CHICAGO STORE
9133 Commercial Ave.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE
2033 Milwaukee Ave.

Rosenthals
31 South State Street
Chicago
Always up-to-date in stylish Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists and Millinery

ESTABLISHED 1894
EUGENE M.
BORNHOFT
2837 TELEPHONES WABASH 386
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY" CHICAGO

SLIP COVERS

We have a large variety of the very best materials for your approval. All work guaranteed. Our prices are reasonable. We make slip covers for some of the best furnished homes in the city. Work done by experts. Phone for estimator now.

NORTH SHORE SLIP COVER CO.
1209 Ainslie St., Chicago. Sunnyside 7689

W. R. PLUM
HABERDASHER
TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 5072
MALLERS BLDG
CHICAGO

CHICAGO
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
105 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

The Store of To-day and To-morrow
THE FAIR
Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

New Modes
Fashionable Millinery

We are featuring a display of millinery portraying fashion's latest fancy. The materials are Lyons velvet and Panne velvet, deftly trimmed with ribbons, ostrich fancies and smart little ornaments; every new shape is here, shown in the newest of Fall colors; moderately priced at

$10 and 12.50
Third Floor.

LEAGUE PROVISION FOR DISARMAMENT

Article VIII of Covenant as Interpreted Calls for Reduction of Forces by Mutual Agreement Between the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The special committee on the limitation of armaments which recently presented its report to the executive committee of the League of Nations Union expressed the opinion that the spirit of Article VIII of the Covenant was that reduction of armaments should take place by mutual agreement between the members of the League.

As an analysis of a state's army estimates would not be sufficient for a decision as to the armaments necessary for that state, the committee accordingly recommended that the League should submit a questionnaire to its members inquiring what armaments by land and air they severally required for the following purposes: (1) Preserving order at home; (2) preserving order in colonies and overseas dependencies, and for protecting those territories from invasion by uncivilized neighbors, but not from aggression by hostile civilized states; (3) protecting the country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by rival states, and for the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

Size of Required Armaments

Attention of the states to whom the questionnaire would be addressed should be called to the fact that the Versailles Treaty determined in detail what armaments Germany required for preserving order at home, and further, that this limitation was specifically imposed "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations" (preamble to Part V of the Treaty). It was considered that European states in general would not require a larger army than Germany, in proportion to population, for preserving order at home.

The armaments required for the protection of a country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by rival states would depend, the committee considered, mainly upon the surplus forces of those rival states after they had made provision for their needs under the first and second heads. The committee anticipated that it should be possible to obtain by negotiation very considerable reduction in the original estimates submitted under Heading 3. It was also pointed out that certain European states could not be expected to complete the reduction of their armaments until the observation of the forms of the practice of peace as regards armaments was more assured.

Hope for Early Conference

With regard to the question of the limitation of naval armaments, the committee welcomed the proposals for calling a conference of naval powers. It hoped the conference would meet at an early date and that the participating powers would not enter upon any new naval construction until the conference had reported. The committee considered that the League of Nations Union should call on the British Government at such a conference to propose that, as between the great naval powers, a number of capital ships not to be exceeded by either side should be agreed upon.

While welcoming the recent statement of His Majesty's Government that Great Britain desires only "a one-power standard" and its repudiation of the idea of competitive building, the committee points out that the announcement of such a standard by itself will not stop, and may even stimulate, competitive building. The desired result would, however, be secured by adding to the "one-power standard" an agreement as to the maximum number, size, and armament of the capital ships which the great naval powers should maintain, and as to the replacement of capital ships when obsolescent.

League Code Recommended

While the foregoing paragraphs represent the view of the committee as to the steps that may usefully be taken at once in the direction of the reduction of naval armaments, it invites attention to an interesting and important memorandum presented to them by one of their members, Rear Admiral Hopwood, on the extent to which naval armaments might eventually be reduced.

The report further recommends that the League of Nations should institute a code prohibiting the employment of certain methods of destruction and regulating the conduct to be observed toward prisoners, wounded, and non-combatants. It was proposed that it should be the duty of the League to declare any nation uncivilized when infractions of the code were proved against it, and to insure also that guilty individuals should be brought to trial immediately hostilities ceased.

On the question of an international force and its relation to national forces, the report expressed the committee's opinion that the formation of an international army at the disposal of the League was not practicable at present; that the Council of the League should have the authority and the resources necessary to enable it to form the police force or forces by land, sea and air, as required, for the control and protection of specific territories or districts.

International Police

It was added also that an international police force by land, sea and air, for general purposes, would be of great value to the League, but that such a force should be allowed to develop gradually out of the police force indicated in the preceding paragraph.

The committe recommended that the report be submitted to the British Government and to the League of Nations. The signatories include the names of Generals J. E. B. Seeley, Hubert Gough, Frederick Maurice and Rear Admiral R. A. Hopwood. The interesting memorandum presented by Rear Admiral R. A. Hopwood states in part:

"Limitation of armaments, so that each nation is restricted to a fixed expenditure, must rest on agreement as to relative strength. Even if this could be reached, it is conceivable that in time (natural) science might provide some cheap form of destructive agent so that the actual relative strengths would be completely changed.

Fleets Attributable to Prussia

"The most common reason given for the upkeep of large fleets is that of maritime interests. The remedy seems to lie in abolishing this reason.

"The modern fleets are the direct result of Prussia, who has ceased to be a reason for their perpetuation. It is worth considering whether a solution might not lie in the direction of, not the abolition of, navies, but in changing their nature. . . .

"It would be essential that the proposals were given the fullest publicity, and as many disadvantages as could be suggested clearly pointed out. A clash of the great maritime powers would inevitably produce more or less disastrous effects on many small nations, who would be directly or indirectly involved through no fault of their own.

"The wholehearted acceptance of what might at first appear national disadvantages for such a reason as this should probably constitute the surest guarantee of good faith, and might thereby create an atmosphere of good will which would be far more powerful than any material safeguards."

NEED FOR PEASANT RELIEF IN HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Csimadia, the young Hungarian poet and member of Parliament, who has recently become the leader and organizer of the agricultural laborers of Hungary, welding them into a political party whose power is growing rapidly, is predicting in Parliament a peasant revolution, unless the lot of the agricultural laborers is improved. He asserts that at present there are many thousands of such laborers out of work in the height of the summer seasons, that they look forward to the coming winter with apprehension, and that in certain sections they are breaking up the agricultural machinery in a movement toward direct action. He denounced the Hungarian police, who, he said, were beating and otherwise assaulting the desperate workers.

Roland Hegadus, Minister of Finance, who is one of the two Liberal members of the government, is urging that the land reform be carried through as rapidly as possible. According to the land reform bill the big estates of Hungary are to be broken up, and this measure, were it carried through, would give land to many unemployed. But it has been balked at every step by the large land owners, who, though no longer a majority in Parliament, appear to control the government.

PACIFIC SHIP OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The total of new tonnage built in Pacific coast shipyards during the last fiscal year amounted to 583,000 as compared with 1,514,000 in the Atlantic and Gulf yards and 100,000 in the Great Lakes shipbuilding plants, according to a report of the bureau of navigation of the Department of Commerce, recently received here. The entire output of all American yards for the past fiscal year was 1429 ships of 2,276,259 tons. Of these, steel seagoing ships totalled 343, of 1,988,115 tons, and wooden vessels numbered 77 of 113,272 tons. The remainder of the new vessels built were small non-seagoing craft of a total of 174,872 tons. The average size of the steel ships was 6000 tons, which is considerably larger than the average steel ship built in foreign countries.

SETTLEMENT OF ALAND DISPUTE

Relations Between Finland and Sweden as a Result Are Now Expected to Be More Cordial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—Now that the Aland question has finally been settled in Finland's favor, a dispute of several years' duration has come to an end, and it is to be hoped that the strained relations between Finland and Sweden will begin to improve. Sweden having so loyally abided by the decision of the League, it is now up to Finland and the Finnish Government to see that all the stipulations of the League will be carried out in a friendly spirit, and that nationalistic aspirations must not be allowed to make any further encroachments on the islanders' freedom, nor on the rights and liberties that were granted to them by the League of Nations.

The Aland dispute has been aired from no less than four different points of view, namely:

(1) The overwhelming majority of the Alanders themselves were and are anxious to belong to Sweden. Their native tongue is Swedish. They are adverse to any Finnish sentiments and influence. Their culture is Swedish, and their sympathies are and have always been pro-Swedish.

(2) But the Alanders constitute less than 1 per cent of the total population of Finland, and considerably less than 10 per cent of the Swedish-speaking Finlanders. The population of Finland amounts to something like 3,350,000 persons, of whom 385,000 speak the same native tongue as that of the Alanders, who only number about 26,000. And outside the Aland Islands every Finnish citizen was against the secession of these islands to Sweden.

Home Rule for Islanders

Besides this, the Alanders had been granted a certain amount of home rule, and the fact that the Social Democrats of Finland—the largest political party, with 80 members out of the total of 200 in the Finnish Riksdag—in a manifesto had declared themselves ready to oppose any encroachment on the native tongue of the islanders, is a sufficient guarantee as to the language question, as the Social Democrats and the Swedish Nationalists always have constituted a majority in the Finnish Riksdag.

(3) Sweden, of course, was morally obliged to take up the cause of the islanders. Its protest against the suppressive measures, resorted to by the Finnish Government against the leaders of the Alanders who had gone abroad to explain the islanders' cause, was justified, and supported not only by the whole Swedish nation, but also by the Social Democrats of Finland, as well as by many Swedish-speaking Finlanders. In bringing the case before the League of Nations Sweden acted prudently and justly.

(4) The League of Nations gave their decision in favor of Finland, but with certain guarantees to the Alanders. Swedish was the recognized tongue of the islanders, and no encroachments must be made in this respect. The Alanders got also certain local rights, and the islands must not be fortified by Finland.

Self-Determination Inapplicable

In giving this decision the League of Nations ruled that the self-determination right did not apply to the Alanders. Historically, geographically, and legally the Aland Islands belong to Finland. And if the League of Nations had supported the claims of self-determination for the Alanders, what could the answer have been if, for instance, the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, or some other small island along the British coast, had wanted to join themselves with, say, the United States or even with Germany? It was an important precedence case that the League of Nations had to decide, and any other decision would almost certainly have caused continual quarrels between Sweden and Finland.

The case of Sweden and incidentally that of the Aland islanders, was put before the League by Hjalmar Branting, the able leader of the Swedish Social Democrats. Sweden could not have chosen a better man. His very name was enough to disarm all those who wanted to accuse Sweden of furthering nationalist aspirations.

It was largely due to Mr. Branting that the union crisis between Sweden and Norway was solved without bloodshed. That was in 1905. For some years feelings remained strained between the Swedes and the Norwegians, but today they are the best of friends. No doubt it will take some years before full harmony is once more restored between Sweden and Finland, but with good will on both sides there is no reason to believe but that this dispute will soon be a historical incident.

One of the leading Liberal papers in Sweden has already extended its friendship to Finland. Finnish papers, on their side, have pointed out that it is up to Finland to gain the hearts of the Alanders by strictly adhering to the decision of the League. The remaining 360,000 Swedish-speaking population of Finland will, it is confidently expected, constitute a conciliatory bridge between the Alanders and the Finns proper.

SMALL CANADIAN TRADE WITH BERMUDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — Gen. Sir James Willcocks, Governor of Bermuda, passed through Quebec recently. Referring to Bermuda, in an interview, General Willcocks said that it was pulling itself together well after the depression incidental to post-war conditions. The chief asset of Bermuda was her tourist trade, and that, he said, was steadily increasing in volume.

Practically the whole of Bermuda's trade at the present time was with the United States, but General Willcocks looked forward to the time when a great part of it would be shared by Canada. Bermuda now bought grain, hay and flour chiefly from Canada, but almost everything else was bought from the United States. The people endeavored to buy as much cloth and wearing apparel as they could from the United Kingdom, as they realized that the goods could not be beaten for quality. Sir James said he was always very glad to see Canadians coming to Bermuda and noted with pleasure that their number was increasing every year.

Giving his impressions of existing conditions in Europe, Governor Willcocks gave it as his opinion that Great Britain would come through with flying colors. The United Kingdom had faced greater difficulties than the present ones and good common sense would stand by her now, as it had done before.

NEW LINE FOR SHIPS TAKEN OVER BY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new operators of the ships formerly allocated to the United States Mail Steamship Company by the United States Shipping Board, Kermit Roosevelt of the Roosevelt Shipping Company, W. Averill Harriman of the United American Lines, and A. V. Moore of Moore & McCormick, Inc., have placed H. C. Lee, connected with the last firm, in charge of operation of the new lines, which will be called the United States Lines. The routes will not be changed.

Four other board vessels, Æolus and Huron, now being operated to South America by the Munson Line, and the Madawaska and the Nansemond, now laid up, will be operated by the new arrangement. The change of name of the Agamemnon and Mt. Vernon to the President Harding and President Jackson, will be retained.

Emmet J. McCormick, the other member of Moore & McCormick, and Herbert Noble, receivers of the Mail company, will retain possession of the firm name and the existing contract with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, but may offer it for sale to the highest bidder, with the sanction of the court.

WESTERN AIR MAIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Plans are maturing for the addition of another airplane to the mail service between this city and Reno, Nevada. Instructions have been issued to the pilots of these planes that they must make their western landing on the Marina in San Francisco, instead of at whatever point they choose in the city. The airplanes save something like 10 hours mail time on transcontinental mail.

EMPLOYERS COME TOGETHER IN SPAIN

National Association Follows Lines Adopted by Employers of Vigo, the City Where Recent Convention Took Place

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIGO, Spain—There is now in Spain an organization which seems to have filled a vacancy, and which those who belong to it assert with conviction satisfies a long-felt want. It is a general employers' association, a universal syndicate, that assembles for the discussion of the ethical, the political, the economic and the social, in both an abstract and a particular manner.

It is, as might be suspected, primarily a defensive association—defensive against the workmen's syndicates which each week and month appear to become more threatening in Spain. It is only a young society and has been embarking upon the chief feature of its program, that is to say the annual congress for the thorough discussion of everything appertaining to its fortunes and its difficulties. This "patronal congreso" has just been held at Vigo, and has been productive of good results. The members insisted that they were the better for their exchanges of views and decisions upon problems, and could better face the difficulties with which they were beset.

The choice of Vigo as the place for this new congress was in every way excellent. In the first place Vigo, on the seaward edge of the most beautiful Galician scenery, is at its best in high summer, and, in the second, it is one of the most pushful and enterprising towns in Spain, one that looks over the seas toward the west for its new fortunes, and has the greatest ambitions for its harbor, which, when the works upon it are really attempted and completed, will be, as it is believed, the finest in the world. In the meantime the general community of Vigo is industrious and enterprising and the town is leaping ahead. More and more shipping from various countries is coming into the port. At the same time the scene of so many emigrants leaving Vigo—having come here from all parts of Spain—for life and work in foreign lands is provocative of much thought and anxiety. They are leaving Spain by every ship; leaving often in hundreds.

Strikes in Vigo Few

Again, Vigo is instructive to a congress like this for the fact that here, where industry is as keen as anywhere in Spain, there have been fewer strikes apparently than elsewhere. There have been one or two, but they rarely seemed really serious. The fact is that the employers here, as not in other places, seem to have had a strong upper hand. And the Vigo workmen and workwomen are patient. Wages are low and the work of this community, if not for the most part demanding great skill, is well done. The sardine factories, which do an enormous business, and are completely self-contained as it were—the tins and everything being made right through in the same factories as the fish are dealt with—will afford many revelations in social economics.

It has to be said that the community here appears as well contented and happy as any in Spain. The Galicians have the reputation of being somewhat morose, but it is not the case. They may be less flippant than others, but they smile and laugh, and above all they have a remarkable physical appearance. The extremely bad railway communication between Vigo and other parts, including Madrid, which is a day and a night away, serves to keep this part of Spain somewhat more isolated from the rest than it should be. Finally, there is here at Vigo a strong local employers' association which has upon occasion asserted itself, and really gave something of a lead in these matters. So the selection of Vigo for the congress was clearly indicated. It arranged a fine program of both work and play for itself.

False Conceptions of Duty

The opening session was held in the Tamberlick Theater and there was a large attendance of members from all parts of Spain. The alcalde of Vigo presided, and with him at the presidential table were the president of the Employers Federation of Vigo, Bernardo Bernaldes; the president of the National Federation, Mr. Graupera of Barcelona; the secretary of the National Association, Mr. Benet; and representatives of the delegates from the employers' association of Bilbao, Zaragoza, Valencia, San Sebastian and elsewhere.

The president of the local association made a speech in which he set forth what he considered should be the spirit animating their discussions and the object of their meetings. He thought that the present social struggles in Spain were largely due to false conceptions of right and duty, and that more truthful ideas needed to be instilled into the minds of the people. Mr. Graupera, the general president, and something of a special hero among employers for having taken the lead in the employers' resistance in Barcelona and having been the object of an attack by the desperadoes there, met with a great reception when he stood up to speak and to express the ideals and determinations of the Spanish employers at a time like this. "The Employers Federation of Spain," he declared, "has for its purpose the study of the necessities of Capital and Labor and the best means of promoting harmony between the two. At the last congress held in Madrid the necessity was felt of fixing the union of the employers' class for the defense of the national wealth. The necessity was never greater than now." He spoke enthusiastically and affectionately of Vigo, and uttered strong censure of public men who devoted themselves so intensely to politics that were nothing but politics and did not concern themselves with the true interests of the country.

Delegates' Tour of Harbor

Some formal business was transacted, the secretary reading the annual report, and the employers, then setting the example of attending to business, proceeded at once with the work of the sections. These covered the chief trades, manufactures, and productions such as building, the textile arts, the graphic arts, agriculture, metallurgy and the rest; and in all the sections apart from the subjects that specially concerned them there were discussions on various points regarding pensions, cooperation, and insurance against all forms of employment risk and charges.

Among the more interesting excursions made by the members of the congress was one to the isle of San Simon in the inner harbor of Vigo, an occasion on which the local authorities provided small steam launches and two parties of Galician singers, who, during the time when the short cruises were being made, sang regional songs with a great effect, while some Galician dancing was exhibited after lunch. Another time the congress went to the interesting old city of Pontevedra, and they also visited the various factories of the locality. There was a display of fireworks on their last evening.

ANALYSIS MADE OF TAXATION RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Analysis by taxation returns are inevitably one or two years behind but the report just made by Mr. Ewing, federal commissioner of taxation, for the year ended June, 1919, has special features of interest. Twenty-three taxpayers were shown to have received incomes of £100,000 and over, in the year. Eighteen of the 23 returns came from companies and firms but three were from property owners, one from a pastoralist and a fifth from another taxpayer. These 23 returns showed a gross total income of £12,509,569 and they paid £573,999 in tax. Such taxpayers show a steady increase in numbers, as in the two previous years there were 20 and 17 respectively, the latter figure being for the year ending June, 1917.

There were practically 120,000 more "normal" taxpayers than in the previous year, as the result of the return of Australian soldiers. Prize winners in lotteries, ship charterers, and absentee shareholders in companies are not classed as "normal" taxpayers. Although the federal government officially frowns on lotteries and spasmodically attempts to stop delivery of letters addressed to "sweep" headquarters, it makes sure that it receives income tax from the successful gamblers. In the year 53,940 winners of lotteries amounting in value to £1,103,845 paid the income tax commissioner £116,105.

NEW INTERBOROUGH SUIT IS FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A second suit for receivership of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been filed by the Continental Securities Company, of which Clarence H. Venner, long a persistent opponent of the present management, is president. The complainant gave notice to the company of its intention last Thursday, but before it filed its papers, the American Brake Shoe Company, long regarded as friendly to the Interborough, filed its suit without notice.

In this second suit the city of New York, omitted in the first, is included, thus enabling it to participate in the choice of a receiver without bringing intervention proceedings. John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, will oppose any action to deprive the city of its rights under the subway operating contract.

CITRUS PACKING HOUSE GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California —The packing house of the Oxnard Citrus Association at Hueneme is proving itself a valuable institution; some 50 people find employment there, and up to the present it has shipped some 90 carloads of fruit, the total for the year reaching 130 carloads, the largest number shipped yet. The lemons have sold as high as $12 a box. One shipment has been made by water, and it is expected to ship more and more by water, because this means as high as 90 cents a box saved to the local growers. The association has recently purchased six tenant houses and is moving them onto the highway for the use of its employees, of whom it expects to have some 500 before very long.

Established 1889

Edgewater Laundry Company

CLEANERS—DYERS
LAUNDERERS

5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO

We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash

Phone Edgewater 430

Plug Up the Leak

If your pocket has "a hole in it" through which your hard earned money is leaking, come into our bank and open a Savings Account with your spare cash—You'll soon have the profitable habit of thrift and it's SAFE.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

CHICAGO

Featured in a Current Sale

Wool Wilton Rugs

(In the 9 x 12 ft. Size)

$69

In this Sale are these wool Wilton rugs, whose well known, excellent wearing qualities and attractiveness make them much in demand.

The Prices Are Greatly Reduced

The patterns are many and very different, including all those most in use for modern home furnishing. In this sale are rugs in the following sizes:

9 x 12-Ft. Size, $69
6 x 9-Ft. Size, $40
8¼ x 10½-Ft. Size, $63
4½ x 7½-Ft. Size, $23

Seventh Floor, North.

Mandel Brothers' September sales for the home

begin with the month, and feature especially:

20,000 pieces of aluminum at 1.15

This quality of aluminum kitchen ware ordinarily sells for nearly double the price.

2,200 bluebird china breakfast sets at 4.25

—much lower than the lowest prior quotation.

15,000 pieces of etched glassware at ½ price

Perfect goods, and in two different engravings and a wide choice of shapes.

Also important sales of rugs, lamps, curtains, draperies, furniture, and blankets.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago

CONTROL OF WATER POWER IN ONTARIO

Drury Government Denounces Federal Authorities' Apparent Attitude of Restraint in Dealing With the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—Retention of control of Ontario water powers by the provincial authorities is the matter which apparently has received the careful consideration of E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, judging by the thoroughness and vigor with which he discussed this subject in the course of a public address here. The action of the federal government in passing a bill assuming control of certain Ontario streams capable of producing power is something which will not be tolerated, the Premier asserted, and he intimated that action will be taken in the civil courts to adjust the matter.

"I want to say a word about the famous Backus deal and the Lake of the Woods," he began. "This is one of our biggest issues and quite as important as a boundary dispute. The Lake of the Woods is international and interprovincial water. A big portion of it is in Ontario.

"In 1918, the fact was recognized that it was time to regulate the levels of this lake. Ontario made an agreement with the owners of the Norman Dam whereby the provincial government would still regulate the levels, but the owners could, with a 30-day notice, assume control. Later it became an international issue. American lands had been flooded. The international commission sat and considered the question. A joint board of four engineers, two from the province and two from the Dominion Government, was appointed to regulate. Meanwhile Mr. Backus bought the Norman Dam and the Lake of the Woods timber limits but with certain added restrictions. A mill was to be erected, for one thing. Under the old agreement a joint board still controlled.

Province Conceded Little

"On the strength of certain commitments by Mr. Backus the town of Kenora spent $1,000,000 in improvements, but later complained to the Drury Government, asking for industries, claiming they were on the verge of ruin. Now the entire development of that region depends upon Kenora, and we felt the situation worthy of the utmost consideration. We were determined to make Mr. Backus go through with his obligations. He said he had not the water power. We replied we would lease him the White Dog Rapids with certain restrictions. We were to have control of the Norman Dam under the direction of the minister.

"We were not giving them anything. We said they must give up the right of the original 30-day agreement and we were to control the levels. You have read about the English River limits being given away by us. As a matter of fact we put it up for sale on very stringent terms. In 1915 it was put up for sale but there were no bidders. The terms were: The purchaser must build a mill to cost $1,750,000; 200 men must be employed; a 10 per cent bonus was to be paid; royalties were to be at 40 cents for spruce and 20 cents for poplar. For comparison here were our requirements: a mill to cost $2,500,000; employment for 1000 men; a big sum to be forfeited if agreements not fulfilled; and royalties exactly doubled.

"Last year we got control of the Norman Dam. The Dominion Government apparently has been satisfied with the commission's action. Later, however, Mr. Meighen thought it wise to place the control on a permanent legislation basis in place of the order-in-council. That would give to us absolute control of the Winnipeg and English rivers. I thought, and do still, that it was a splendid act. It came before the House, but was persistently blocked. I was told that Mr. Backus was against it. The town of Kenora was against it, ill-advisedly, I thought. Mr. Ferguson in a clever and lengthy address sought to prove that we were going to give away the rights of the province.

Federal Action Unexpected

"It looked like defeat, and rather than have that, I withdrew the bill, intending to introduce it again next session. I then wired Mr. Meighen, asking him to use his influence to keep the same commission on the job. He agreed to do this, and you can imagine my surprise in May when a bill was introduced by the Dominion to take all the power away from the Province. I was not even told that it was pending.

"I protested without avail and the bill passed. By it Canada assumed control of this Ontario power. This will not be tolerated. It is much more than mere sentiment. It has to be fought in the civil courts of the land. If we allow one like this we must allow another. We cannot tolerate such interference from the Meighen Administration at Ottawa."

Mr. Drury has been credited with a desire to appeal to the people with the Lake of the Woods water powers as an issue, but it is not considered likely that a provincial election will be brought on for another year at least.

KU-KLUX ACTIVITIES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The activities of the Ku-Klux Klan throughout the United States are to be the subject of an investigation by the federal Department of Justice, according to a statement made by John V. Clinnin, Acting United States District Attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Numerous lawless acts in various parts of the country recently have been ascribed to the Klan, and complaints have been received from many sources, although officials of the organization have denied any connection with these acts.

"Complaints have been received not only locally, but from many parts of the country, about the Klan," said Mr. Clinnin. "The order will be investigated by the Department of Justice, working throughout the country. I assume that the first step will be to procure a copy of the charter under which the organization operates. I do not know that there has been any illegality, although there are many allegations to that effect. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the organization or its leadership.

"There has been much talk about the Ku-Klux Klan, but little action. When this investigation is finished, if it is found that things are not as they should be, the whole matter will be laid before the grand jury and indictments asked."

Not Wanted in Newark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Disapproval of the organization of the Ku-Klux Klan in New Jersey, which has headquarters at Newark, is strongly voiced by Mayor Archibald.

"Newark is a pretty well governed city," says Mayor Archibald, "and can take care of itself in maintaining law and order without the assistance of the Ku-Klux Klan. There is no need for such a society here to maintain the peace and welfare of the city. We certainly will tolerate no interference by any organization which attempts to take the law into its own hands. Newark is in the main a law-abiding city, and in maintaining and developing this spirit we have the cooperation of all groups and classes of our citizenship."

TERMINAL MARKET PROJECT FAVORED

New York Food Expert Believes Better Methods of Handling and Distribution Would Solve Problem of Commodity Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plentiful supply of food at low prices is the one means of putting an end to the present unrest throughout the country, according to Cyrus C. Miller, a former state and federal food commissioner here, who urges establishment of a system of terminal markets to bring about this result.

"If we really wish to better the condition of our poor, to stimulate the industrial efficiency of our workers, and to allay the political unrest which attacks our people whenever food is scarce, or high in price, or threatens to be so, we can do all these things by furnishing a plentiful supply of food at low prices, a thousand times better than by any number of oppressive laws or by all the talk of which the human tongue is capable," said Mr. Miller. "Under the present system there is constant and enormous waste," he added, "which shows the need of changes in the methods of handling food all along the line.

"Terminal markets," he said, "would eliminate much of the present unnecessary cost of handling, and would enable the retailer, who is, in the city, the ultimate distributor, to receive the food from the producer with the least delay and rehandling, and thus to bring not only low prices to the consumer, but also fair and steady prices to the producer. These markets would also put an end to the spoiling of vast quantities of food due to lack of shelter, and also to the congestion on piers and in railroad yards which makes delivery slow and uncertain, often causing much more waste, adding to the handling costs, and thus injuring both producer and consumer."

Mr. Miller called attention to figures in the recent census showing that one-half of the population of the United States, with the aid of some importations, was obliged to produce all of the food needed for the entire population. Since the farmer shows his ability to produce the food needed, the city owes it to the country to provide adequate facilities for its distribution and it is the cities which have not distributed it properly after the farmers, railways and ships have done their part.

Terminal markets, as Mr. Miller described them, would require that all the railroads coming into a city should be connected, so that each could deliver directly to the market; also that the market be on the waterfront, so that food transported by ship could also be handled expeditiously. Such markets, he added, should contain cold and dry storage rooms, auction rooms, offices for dealers' and farmers' agents, market stalls, a bank, and telegraph facilities. He was convinced that the fixing of daily prices by auction and private sale would make the market the meeting place of dealers, which would insure the stability of supply and prices.

SANTA BARBARA GAS PRICE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The price of gas as charged here by the Southern Counties Gas Company will be lowered 6 cents per thousand cubic feet, according to a ruling by the state railroad commission; the drop takes effect on September 3. It is due to a reduction of 25 cents a barrel in the price of fuel oil to the companies. The reduction in San Francisco is 5 cents, and in Los Angeles 2 cents. The order of the commission is in conformity with its policy of establishing a ratio between the price on fuel oil to the companies and the price of gas to the consumers.

THE FOUNDING OF NOVA SCOTIA

Tercentenary Commemorated Aug. 31

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The traveler who reaches Stirling, the main gateway between the north and the south of Scotland, is practically near the center of some of the most thrilling events in Scottish history.

Old chronicles tell us "that it was held by Agricola during the Roman invasion and made a headquarters for the Roman legions." Early church writers called it "Mons Dolorum," the Mountain of Grief, and it was also named Styreling, or Hill of Strife. In the reign of King William the Lion, Stirling Castle was one of the five principal fortresses of Scotland. During the wars with England it was several times partially destroyed and rebuilt, and it was the great prize for which—or the nearby field—the battle of Bannockburn, the Marathon of Scotland, was fought by King Robert Bruce against Edward I of England.

It was here in this place of such historic association that Sir William Alexander, destined to become the founder of a new Scotland in America, was born at Menstrie House in 1567. The family of Alexander is an ancient one, tracing its descent from Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in the reign of Malcolm IV, through Highland chiefs, to John, Lord of the Isles, who married the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert II. Alexander was a relative of some of the greatest families of Scotland—Douglas (Earls of Morton), Campbells of Argyle, Forbes, Murray, Graham, Gordon and others.

Alexander received the most thorough education that the schools of his native land and foreign countries could offer—Glasgow University, and the University of Leyden. To a wide familiarity with the Greek and Latin languages, he added a knowledge of French, Italian and Spanish. Among his tutors was Thomas Buchanan, nephew of the more celebrated George, hence it is probable that under the influence of this eminent instructor he received the inspiration for classical learning, which gained him a reputation for scholarship, enhanced by the publication of a volume of poetry. In consequence of this reputation he was selected as traveling companion to his relative Archibold, seventh Earl of Argyle, whom he accompanied to France, Spain, Italy and other countries. On his return from this tour he was, through the influence of the Argyle family, introduced at court.

When James VI of Scotland in 1603 succeeded to the English throne as James the First, Sir William Alexander shared in the growing fortunes of his sovereign. He was soon afterward enrolled as one of the Gentlemen Extraordinary at Court, and became special tutor to Prince Henry.

Sir William Alexander was knighted in 1609 and in 1626 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, the highest official position under the King in Scotland. In this office he was responsible for the legality of all documents relating to Scotland, which were to pass under either the Privy or the Great Seal. In 1630 he was created a peer as Lord Alexander of Tullibody and Viscount of Stirling. The same year he was appointed master of requests for Scotland, which involved the duty of seeing that all Scottish petitions were suitable in matter and couched in proper language before they were brought to the attention of the King. In 1631 he was made a judge extraordinary of the Court of Sessions. In 1633 he received additional honors, being appointed Earl of Stirling and Viscount of Canada, to which title was added, in 1639, that of Earl of Dovan.

In 1620 Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of New Plymouth, received from King James the famous patent by which 40 English subjects were constituted as "The Council for Planting, Ruling and Governing New England." The colonists found on their northern border some French settlers, and Sir Ferdinando, on behalf of his people, appealed to the English Government to dislodge them. King James immediately consulted Sir William Alexander. Alexander was a member of the council for New England and intimately associated with Sir Ferdinando Gorges in that enterprise, and doubtless had many conferences on this subject with Gorges and Sir Walter Raleigh, with the latter of whom he was on close friendly terms.

Sir William Alexander after a close study of the climate and resources of the islands beyond the sea in the new world applied his clear-sighted vision to the conditions existing among his own countrymen and the best methods to be adopted to enlist their interest in American colonization. He early came to the conclusion that the only successful way to induce Scotsmen to settle in America would be to set apart a portion thereof and establish a new Scotland.

In Sir William Alexander's house in London gathered all the leading lights in the political, literary and social world to be found in the three kingdoms. Meetings of the council for New England were held there. The various attempts already made to found settlements in America, namely, Sir Walter Raleigh at Roanoke Island, Virginia; Jamestown, Virginia, and Popham, Maine, were not encouraging to Alexander. Yet early in 1621, he made a formal petition to the King for a grant of territory in North America, on which he hoped to induce Scotsmen to settle. "A great number of Scotch families," he told his sovereign, "had lately emigrated to Poland, Sweden and Russia," and he pointed out that "it would be equally beneficial to the interest of the kingdom, and to the individuals themselves if they were permitted to settle this valuable and fertile country."

The petition was granted by the King, indorsed by the Privy Council and a charter granted August, 1621, the sort of document which the Duke of Argyle believed to be "the most sacred on earth." As far as paper grants were concerned, Sir William Alexander was probably the largest land holder the world has known. King James I and his son, King Charles I, gave Alexander grants of territory which included not only the greater part of Canada, but also what is now one-half of Maine, at least one-third of New Hampshire, nearly the whole of Vermont, three-fourths of New York, a considerable part of Massachusetts, one-half of Pennsylvania, more than half of Ohio, all of Michigan, and a part of Indiana. The original titles to the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Naushion, Nashawena, Pasque and Pempoese, known as the Elizabeth Isles, on the coast of Massachusetts, so called by Captain Bartholomew Goshold, who explored them in 1602, were conveyed by Sir William Alexander, or his son and successor to the first settlers.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an illustration in Haliburton's "Nova Scotia"

The fort and part of the town of Annapolis, 1829

ARMS OF QUEEN ANNE.

Sir William Alexander immediately sought the cooperation of his friend Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, one of the powerful nobles of his day, and an arrangement was made by which the latter obtained possession of the island now called Cape Breton. To this territory was given the name of New Galloway. Sir Robert Gordon, his son, obtained a charter for this territory direct from the King, dated November 8, 1621.

The charter accompanying the first grant of land to Alexander appointed Sir William and his heirs hereditary lieutenants-general and designated the territory as New Scotland. It was in all future time to have the name of New Scotland or, as it appears in the courtly Latin of the original charter, Nova Scotia. This charter was evidently looked on as an act of unusual importance, for we find on its face portraits of the King and the lieutenant-general, the former seated on the throne and in the act of handing the charter to Alexander.

Sir William immediately planned measures for sending colonists to his new domain. The scope, energy, and enthusiasm with which he entered on this new enterprise were worthy of a great empire builder. In March, 1622, he provided a ship at London, which he sent round the coast to Kirkcudbright. There he hoped, through the influence of his friend, Sir Robert Gordon, whose lands lay in that direction, to recruit a body of emigrants. Conditions at the moment, however, were not favorable, owing to the fact that provisions of all kinds had recently trebled in price. The vessel ultimately sailed in June and had a favorable passage until very near the Newfoundland coast, when a great storm arose and the colonists were driven to seek shelter in Newfoundland, where they remained.

In March of the following year a ship named the St. Luke was dispatched with additional colonists and needful supplies. In due time this vessel reached Newfoundland, where a number of those who came on the first expedition were taken on board. The ship then proceeded along the coast on an exploring expedition from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Plymouth in Massachusetts, and after careful examination finally settled on what is now known as the Annapolis Basin in Nova Scotia as the site offering the best inducement for permanent settlement. No settlement, however, was effected that year owing to the lateness of the season.

Granville and Annapolis Royal (Port Royal), where the Scottish colonists first settled, are situated on the Annapolis Basin in the Province of Nova Scotia, the most picturesque inland body of salt water in America. The Scots immediately built a port for protection against the Indians, the site of which is known to this day as the Scotch Fort, on the Granville shore on the north side of the basin, nearly opposite the end of Goat Island, five miles from the present town of Annapolis. The fort was of a most substantial type, a great improvement over anything hitherto attempted in North America. Traces of it are visible today.

To reach the basin by water, the most informing and satisfactory way is to pass over the Bay of Fundy, whose mighty tides are celebrated in song and story, and enter the Digby Passage—the gateway to the Land of Evangeline—a cleft in the mountain chain known as the Gap. As the tides come and go they rush through the narrow strait with its frowning rocky walls towering high on each side. Once within the basin, there dawns on the vision a mingled touch of Norway and the Scottish Highlands. This sheet of water is 16 miles long, triangular in shape and varying from a width of six miles in the west to one-half mile in the extreme east—substantially a landlocked harbor with a border of rich meadow land encircled by great timber-clad hills.

It is doubtful if there is any other place on the American continent of such absorbing interest to Scotsmen and their descendants as the land of New Scotland, comprising all of what is now known as the Maritime Provinces and the State of Maine. Few spots equal Nova Scotia in historic interest. Here American troops, drawn from New England states, successfully besieged and took the most important fortress erected by the power of France. Louisburg, with its remains of fortifications, is a place unsurpassed in interest and a standing witness to the courage and perseverance of New England yeomanry.

The student of history, of ethnography, of language, finds in Nova Scotia ample material to reward research. The Basques, the Bretons, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Germans, the French, the Scots and Irish have in turn settled on its shores or penetrated its wooded fastnesses, and the Red Indian, the Micmac, roams still over the territory formerly the appanage of his race.

Boston and New England in particular have an especial interest in Nova Scotia because in 1710 Colonel Veitch, a native-born Scot, of great energy, was the compelling influence in the organization of an expedition from Boston to reduce and capture Port Royal, in which he was highly successful, and for some time thereafter he was Governor of all New Scotland. From the year 1763 to 1776, Boston was virtually the capital of all that country to the north and the seat of the Vice-Regal Court.

For many long years the Annapolis Basin was the chief naval and military station of Great Britain on this continent. Here the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was stationed when in command of the British forces in North America.

SHOP COMMITTEE INDUSTRIAL ISSUE

Babson Labor Conference Discusses Question Which Is Expected to Become Leading Problem in Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts—Building up of a better understanding between employer and employee in the industrial world through some form of "shop committee" system was widely discussed at yesterday's session of the eighth annual Babson Labor Conference held there by the Babson Statistical Organization. Typical cases of the application of employee representation in industrial plants were described by speakers, and certain fundamentals regarding this phase of management were developed in the forum discussions.

Introducing the subject, Roger Babson, founder of the statistical organization, declared that "the next great topic which is to demand our attention along labor lines will be the shop committee." Mr. Babson explained that the United States has always followed the trend of Great Britain in Labor movements, and England is now largely concerned with the question of employee representation. The Labor union movement, he pointed out, reached its peak during and directly following the world war, and now the employer has the dominant power. In the interim, before the completion of the cycle at the end of which Labor will once more be in ascendancy, the shop committee is expected to become the foremost issue.

Three representatives of the Lynn, Massachusetts, plants of the General Electric Company described the shop committee system as applied by that concern, which normally employs 14,000 workers. The necessity of installing a shop committee system came when a general strike in 1918 put the company under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board. The board ordered a shop committee plan as a remedy, but left the form of the system for the company to develop.

Committee System

The resulting system was explained by F. B. Cox, who explained that the plan was evolved by a committee of representatives of the employees and the management. It established the fundamental that all committees existing under it should be equally representative of the management and the workers. Holding that the large number of workers involved too many complications, the plan divided the plant into about 60 groups or sections, irrespective of skill or craft. Several sections grouped together were formed into a "shop," and three workers' representatives were elected to sit on the shop committee with three representatives of the management. Beyond this is the general joint committee on adjustment composed of four representatives of both management and worker.

Under the system, Mr. Cox said, the foreman is the first to hear the grievance. He may solve the problem or it may be appealed on up to the committees. A majority decision of the shop committee or the joint committee is final, and an even division on a question is appealed to the manager. No provision is made for arbitration. Out of 1200 cases brought up in the first year of the use of the system, Mr. Cox added, 1020 were settled by the former, and the remaining 180 were satisfactorily disposed of by the shop committee or the adjustment committee. The subjects of consideration range from wages to suggestions for mechanical improvement.

In general, Mr. Cox said, the system decreases the number of mistakes and injustices done under the old system. Although not at first well received by the foremen, it exerts a check upon them and assures careful consideration of their acts, which they fear having reversed by the committee. There is no risk in putting the question of wages in the committees' hands, the speaker asserted. The General Electric plants recognize no unions.

Free Discussions

Edward D. Dee, representing the same company, described what had been accomplished through committee conferences at which subjects of all sorts are discussed. They have resulted, he said, in broadening the viewpoints of both management and employee representative; in inspiring mutual confidence; in dissipating mutual suspicions; and in establishing the foundation of a common understanding. The work has showed, he added, that differences were due to "self-interest, false reasoning and lack of independence and courage to render just decisions."

The experiences of the Bethlehem Steel Company, described by Joseph M. Larkin, were fundamentally the same. The steel company's system of employee representation, he explained is based on recognition of: The need to give the employee a voice in determining the conditions under which he shall work; to provide procedure for the prevention and adjustment of continuous employment. Arbitration is provided for but has not been needed.

Mr. Larkin asserted that there was general and evident appreciation of a policy of frankness between the management and the workers, in the explanation of working conditions and in free discussion of prospects for the future. In order that a system of employee representation be of value, he said, it must be of benefit to both sides and to the plant in general. The plan works fully as well in a time of depression and decline as in one of high wage and production levels, Mr. Larkin asserted.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ASKED FOR RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The American Federation of Labor executive council, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the annual convention in Cleveland, is working on a plan to bring about public ownership and democratic control of the country's railroad systems. Nothing definite will be given out on this subject for some time, until it is possible to confer with the leaders of the Big Four Brotherhoods.

The council has called for a nation-wide campaign for Federation membership and has invited women and the churches to enlist their sympathies with the federation as fighting plutocracy. At the same time it was explained that the 750,000 decrease in membership was due to unemployment. Mr. Gompers' order on this subject reads in part:

"While the council has given attention to the dark and selfish interests and forces at work to destroy the hopes, aims and aspirations of the workers, it has also considered and welcomes the changing tendency and attitude of the church toward the trade union movement. Likewise the support of the American women's organizations is viewed with great hopefulness.

"While the organized wage earners have fully demonstrated at all times their ability to care for the workers' best interests, they welcome, nevertheless, the changing attitude of the churches and of the women's organizations as evidence of the fact that while plutocracy may attempt to control exclusively the material things of life, the money and credit of the nation, it does not and cannot control the heart and soul of America.

"This truth is self-evident that the ranks of Labor have and will remain intact, that the spirit of Labor is unbroken and will remain unbroken and that instead of having made enemies, the Labor movement has made and is constantly making new friends."

BASEBALL ON PLAYGROUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Two baseball diamonds have been completed on the children's playground, and the children of the town are now invited by Mrs. Frederick Forrest Peabody, the donor of the grounds, to make use of them. Tall wire backstops have been erected, and every detail of the regulation ball ground has been thought of. The playgrounds occupy an entire city block, and it is planned to develop a recreation place which will be an attraction to the children of the entire city. It is proposed to erect in one corner of the grounds a den for the Wolf Cubs, a boys' society here, and to equip the playgrounds with every needful facility.

The Treasure House of Oriental and European Art

Fine Furniture Imported, Antique and from our own Studios at a

20% Discount *During the Month of September*

An exceptional opportunity to acquire exclusive Furniture

Small occasional pieces or complete sets for every room

Gump's

S. & G. Gump Co. 246-268 Post St. SAN FRANCISCO — Below Union Square

Dobbs Hats *for Women*

Dobbs Sport Frocks

Dobbs & Co

Six-twenty Fifth Avenue

2 West Fifth Street

NEW YORK

Holsum Bread is always an attraction to the kiddies. They like its wonderful flavor. They like its "home made" texture. And mother never discourages their bread feasts because she knows there's wholesomeness in every Holsum loaf.

Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer and let your little ones eat all they want.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOANS FINANCED

British Chancellor of Exchequer Tells House of Commons of Plan by Which Advances of £92,480,000 Will Be Repaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The financing of the war expenditure of Australia was the subject of reference in the House of Commons recently when Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, mentioned the arrangements which had been made with the Commonwealth Government, under which the sums lent to Australia by the imperial government during the war, including sums advanced since the armistice to the amount of £92,480,000, will be repaid by a series of half yearly installments of £2,774,000, which is equivalent to 6 per cent per annum on the amount of the debt. These half yearly payments will cover interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on £1,263,000, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum on £11,500,000, and at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the remainder of the debt. The balance will be used to repay the balance outstanding, and is calculated to repay the whole amount in 36 years. In respect of certain interest on war debt of the Commonwealth which had accrued up to March 31, 1921, and was unpaid at that date, amounting to £3,934,000, 5 per cent Australian treasury bills due September 30, 1921, have been accepted by the imperial government. One half of these bills are renewable at the option of the Commonwealth for a further period of six months.

War Expenditure Large

Australia's war expenditure for so small a country, from the point of view of population, has indeed been vast, but the satisfactory feature about the matter is that the whole of the money required has been raised without borrowing a shilling outside the Commonwealth. The amount raised internally to date totals $238,470,000, all of which has been cheerfully and willingly lent by the patriotic citizens of the island continent. Another war loan is now on the point of flotation again in Australia, and this is popularly known as the "Diggers' Loan." The amount will be £10,000,000 and the proceeds will be used for repatriation and in settlement of other war obligations, hence the name "Diggers' Loan." The word "Diggers," as is generally known, was applied to the Australian troops. The interest on this money will be at the rate of 6 per cent, and the price of issue £96. The date of maturity is December, 1930.

The intrinsic soundness of Australia's financial position was abundantly demonstrated during the war when the great sum of £238,470,000, already mentioned, was raised by internal borrowing. Acts Nos. 21 and 50 of 1915 authorized the raising of £20,000,000 and £18,000,000 respectively, and a loan of £5,000,000 was placed upon the market toward the end of 1915 and a further amount of £10,000,000 early in 1916. These issues, unprecedented in Australian finance, were entirely successful, the first loan being oversubscribed by 100 per cent and the second by 150 per cent. Both these loans bore interest at 4½ per cent, were issued at par and are redeemable on December 15, 1925. The total cost of flotation was most moderate, amounting only to £86,103, or less than 5s. per cent of the amount subscribed. The two acts mentioned were followed by a third which authorized the raising of a further sum of £50,000,000, and the issue was placed upon the market, the lists closing on August 1, 1916. Subsequently a fourth loan was negotiated in February, 1917. A fifth Commonwealth war loan, floated in November, 1917, realized £21,213,000, and a sixth, negotiated in April, 1918, produced £42,951,000. This issue differed from the preceding ones in that it gave the investor the option of 4½ per cent free of income tax, and 5 per cent subject to tax. The former arrangement was the more popular and the bulk of the subscriptions were for this investment. The fifth and sixth loans are redeemable on December 15, 1927, thus relieving the pressure on 1925 as the year of maturity. In September and October, 1918, a seventh loan was floated. This was at 5 per cent interest and is repayable in 1923. This issue realized £44,083,000.

Seven Authorities

Dealing with borrowing by Australia generally and not confining the subject to war issues, it may be mentioned that there are in the Commonwealth no less than seven government authorities, apart altogether from the many municipalities, which have independent borrowing powers, and it would obviously be of advantage to all to borrow through one channel only, and that the federal government. Section 105 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth makes provision for the taking over by the federal authorities of certain of the public debts of the states and a proposed law extending this provision to the whole of the state indebtedness, which passed both houses of the Federal Legislature by the statutory majority, was submitted to a referendum of the election in April, 1910, and received the requisite indorsement by the electorate. No further action has as yet been taken, although the subject has, on more than one occasion, been under discussion.

The earliest of the loans raised in Australia for government purposes was that obtained by New South Wales in 1842. This and nine other loans raised prior to 1855 were all procured locally. In the last mentioned year Australia's first appearance on the London market occurred, the occasion being the placing of the first installment of the New South Wales 5 per cent loan for £683,300. Victoria first appeared as a borrower in 1854, and made its first appearance in that capacity on the London market five years later. In the remaining states the first public loans were raised in the following years: Queensland 1861, South Australia 1854, Western Australia 1845, and Tasmania in 1867. The total indebtedness of the states and Commonwealth Government has now grown to approximately £700,000,000, which is more than the public debt of Great Britain before the war.

Great as are her liabilities, Australia can well stand the strain, but only on the supposition that future commitments are received only on a most conservative scale. The adoption of one borrowing authority would go a long way toward reducing future loans, as more efficient control could thereby be exercised.

STEEL INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA GROWS

Savings to People of Nearly £6,000,000 From 1915 to 1920 Indicated by Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Figures prepared for the Minister for Customs, Mr. Massy Greene, indicate that the people of Australia made an actual net saving of nearly £6,000,000 from 1915 to 1920, by being able to buy the iron and steel products of the new industry in the Commonwealth. The saving represented the difference between the cost of the Australian product and those for American products landed c. i. f. It must be remembered, of course, that war prices were wholly artificial, as is indicated now by the desire for increased duty.

Australia's "infant industry" supports directly and indirectly about 20,000 persons. But the chief argument for the tariff protection and encouragement of the iron and steel works is the fact established by the war that at any cost the Commonwealth must maintain an industry proved vital to her safety and welfare. To allow Germany to march in again and reoccupy her old place, would mean the immediate destruction of the home industry. This was pointed out to the House of Representatives by the Minister, who recognized that trade relations with the former enemy must soon be resumed.

"One looks back over the past few years almost with amazement," declared Mr. Massy Greene in Parliament, referring to the growth of the industry in Australia. "In the year before the war the total importations of pig iron were 154,198 tons, and the total production in Australia was 66,868 tons. The importations of steel ingots were 65,000 tons. It was not until 1917 that the Lithgow works turned out steel ingots, and the Broken Hill Proprietary Company produced them a little later. The total production and consumption of pig iron in Australia in 1920 was 345,000 tons. In 1919 the Broken Hill Proprietary's production of steel was 176,843 tons of ingots, 31,003 tons of billets, and 2085 tons of blooms. That was a proof, not only of the development of the iron and steel industry, but also of the development of many other industries."

STOCKS OF SUGAR IN CUBA DECREASE

NEW YORK, New York—While receipts of raw sugar last week at Cuban ports were somewhat larger than the previous week, exports were much in excess of receipts. Stocks showed a considerable decrease to 1,308,585 tons, against 1,340,264 the week before, and the peak figures this year of about 1,440,000. Receipts last week were 29,978 tons, against 26,655 the week before, 12,272 the same week in 1920, and 18,350 the corresponding week in 1919. Exports were 61,657 tons, against 58,996 the previous week, 40,494 the same week last year, and 94,549 the corresponding week in 1919.

Stocks at Cuban ports at this time in 1919 were nearly 900,000 tons. Stocks at ports now are slightly upward of 1,300,000 tons, an increase of only about 400,000 tons over the same time that year. The comparison with this time in 1920 is not so favorable. Stocks of 1,308,585 tons compare with 334,893 at this time last year.

CALIFORNIA FOOD SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Reduced rates on dried fruits, canned goods, rice, canned salmon, beans and peas from California points to eastern points on the Southern Pacific Railroad resulted in a tremendous increase in shipments eastward beginning October 24, when the rates went into effect. Two solid trains, 88 freight cars in all, filled with raisins, moved out of Fresno alone. Thirty cars of dried fruit and canned fruit moved out of the Santa Clara Valley, while 52 cars of mixed canned goods, including fruit, vegetables and fish, started east from San Francisco. Sixteen cars of canned fish were reported as started from Sacramento.

INDIAN TREASURY BILLS

LONDON, England—The India Office recently issued the following notice re Indian Treasury bills:

	March 31, '21 Rupees	July 16, 21 Rupees
Outstanding	437,355,000	458,813,000
In reserve	612,600,000	612,600,000
Total	1,049,955,000	1,071,413,000

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Decidedly Active Tone Is Noted in Boston Shoe Market While Hides and Leather Sales of Week Indicate Good Gains

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston shoe market displayed a decidedly active tone last week, and although it was conspicuous among lines of shoes already well supplied with business, it had its effect on other lines in the speeding up of production of all staple goods.

In the western shoe markets business is more or less diversified, local conditions, at certain points, working to their detriment. St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois, report satisfactory bookings for fall delivery, standard staples being well ordered up. Milwaukee (Wisconsin) shoe factories have started on their fall run, principally on work shoes, and the medium qualities of street footwear.

There is little doubt that prices have struck their lowest level for, as a matter of fact, quotations not only are firm, but an advance is asked on grades which were trimmed the most. Keen merchants, however, are cautious and loath to admit that normal conditions are likely to prevail while Labor is but partly employed and facing a curtailment of wages.

New styles are confined to the higher-priced lines, and though they sell fairly well can hardly be reckoned as reflecting the general conditions of the shoe trade. Business in general would indicate a fair run of trade during the coming fall in all lines possessing quality and styles which appeal to the masses, but little beyond an ordinary demand is anticipated.

The Packer Hide Market

The hide situation is quite encouraging, for the time being anyway, business in the packer hide market showing a steady demand, and prices well up to expectations. Principal sales for the past week were as follows:

	Cents	Price yr. ago cents
7,000 Jly-Aug Buttbrand sts..	13	25
3,000 Jly-Aug heavy Tex sts	14	25
22,000 Jly-Aug Colorado sts..	12	22
10,000 Jly-Aug light and ex-lt Texas steers 11-10		22-21
17,000 Jly-Aug lt native sts..	12	25
8,000 Jly-Aug branded cows..	10	21
1,500 Jly-Aug hvy nat cows.	13	27
1,500 Jly ex-light native strs (25-45 lbs.)	12	25
3,000 Jan-Aug native bulls ..	8	21

Sales of about 80,000 hides, besides a few confidential ones, and an unknown quantity sent to the vats of the tanning packers gave to the business an active aspect. Variety was also a satisfactory feature, and prices not too bad, so in a broad way the packer market shows conditions improving, with no burdensome accumulations. Country hides are remarkably quiet, it being strictly a buyers' market and offers, not quotations, rule for the present.

The packer market is well fixed to stand up against any reasonable receipts from the cattle ranges, and if the demand for leather keeps as good as it is now, tanners are of the opinion that hide prices probably will hold through the early fall months, as their quality will be of the best, deterioration not setting in before November.

The Leather Markets

Business is making steady gains as the trading swings into the fall needs, leather buyers having held back to get the last word and figures of deflation before placing contracts of sizable proportions. Tanners of sole leather report a fairly active market for oak and union heavy weight, with a better inquiry for M. and L. weights.

Prices have not materially changed from those prevailing for the last 30 days, and may not for a while as there is no sign of a rally in the demand beyond the normal fall increase, and none is likely unless the foreign markets jump unexpectedly into the trading.

Upper leather conditions are very good, calfskins conspicuously so. Both eastern and western tanners are booking orders, although buyers are cautious. Colors figure largely in all deals and show no indication of dropping to the level of the call for black skins. New shades continue to appear, but they serve to keep buyers alert, as the latest shade seldom fails to find favor with footwear manufacturers.

Quotations keep up their steady pace, and are likely to at present. The demand for side upper leather is improving weekly, and buyers are noticing that there are limitations to values, and terms as well. Western shoe factories are absorbing large quantities of full grain chrome leather, and a liberal demand for retanned leather is reducing the surplus materially.

Boston tanners are moving all grades, but colors predominate. There is an occasional order of noticeable size, but transactions average along safe lines, their frequency being an encouraging feature. Although the market is yet unsettled there is a tone of firmness in the better qualities, among tanners of high grade leather.

Boston glazed kid tanners are well sold up on the finer selections. Prices for these choice skins vary more or less according to ability to deliver the goods. Medium grades at about 40 cents move well, but skins in the lower qualities are in no great demand, unless the price is attractive and the lots of fair size.

As a whole the upper leather market is gradually getting onto a better basis as activity is certainly an established fact among tanners of prime quality leathers.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Although the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange campaign to increase the number of cooperative banks in the State is hardly under way, it has already led to preliminary steps being taken for the formation of three new cooperative banks in towns which did not already have them.

Australia welcomes the proposal that the Imperial Government should allot to the dominions £1,000,000 for the development of cotton growing. This sum would come from Britain's share of the Egyptian war-time cotton profits.

The Southern Pacific Railroad announces further rate reductions, effective October 3, on products from the Pacific coast points to eastern destinations. The cuts will run as high as 50 per cent on certain articles.

The Philadelphia Reserve Bank, in its report on trade readjustment, says the process of reaction and readjustment from inflated conditions of 1919 and 1920 is not yet completed in the United States.

The Egyptian cotton crop, as estimated for the year ended July 31, amounted to 4,770,000 cantars (the cantar slightly exceeding .09 pounds), as against 5,643,000 cantars in the preceding season, and 4,826,000 in the season 1918-19. It is further stated that exports from Alexandria during the 12 months were only 398,000 bales, as against 827,000 bales in the preceding 12 months.

The value of the wool clip of Canada by provinces is estimated by the provincial governments as follows: Manitoba, 1919, $300,000; 1920, $153,900; Saskatchewan, 1919, $580,000; 1920, $400,000; Alberta, 1919, $786,207; 1920, $730,900. The Manitoba clip is estimated at 570,000 pounds in 1920, as against 580,000 in 1919, and the Alberta clip shows an increase—1,511,937 pounds in 1919 and 1,740,239 pounds in 1920, readjusted prices reducing the receipts, however.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — There were further evidences of confidence in the dealings in the securities market on the stock exchange yesterday, resulting in a generally steady undertone. Business in the gilt-edged department was quiet and price movements were of a mixed character. In home rails firmness was noted in spots.

Dollar descriptions displayed weakness in sympathy with the New York exchange. Transactions in Argentine rails generally were professional, with the tone for these shares ruling steady. French loans were dull and unchanged, while light realizing sales were recorded in Kaffirs.

In the industrial section price movements were confined to narrow limits. Hudson's Bay was quoted at 6 3-16, consols for money 47¾, Grand Trunk 4¾, DeBeers 12⅛, Rand Mines 2⅝, bar silver 38⅛d. per ounce, money 3¾ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4⅝ per cent. Three months bills 4¾ per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET DISPLAYS STRENGTH

NEW YORK, New York—General strength was displayed in the stock market yesterday with a few small exceptions, the list advancing substantially. Further buying of standard issues at advances of 1 to 4 points was induced by easier money, a better investment inquiry and other favorable factors. Trading became unusually active in the latter part of the session. Oils, shippings, steels and motors increased their gains and were the chief features. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 623,900 shares.

The close was strong: American International 29⅞, up 3¼; Atlantic Gulf 25¼, up 4½; Baldwin Locomotive 76½, up 2¼; Bethlehem Steel B 50¾, up 2¼; Central Leather 28½, up 3⅜; Chandler 45, up 3¾; Crucible Steel 57⅜, up 3⅜; International Harvester 76⅞, up 3⅞; International Paper 44⅞, up 2⅝; Mexican Petroleum 100½, up 5¾; Pan American Petroleum 45⅝, up 2½; United States Rubber first preferred, 82¾, up 3½; Utah Copper 46⅞, up 2⅝.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Monday	Parity
Sterling	$3.70½	$3.69½	$4.8665
Francs (French)..	.0780	.0776	.1930
Francs (Belgian)..	.0754	.0753	.1930
Lire	.0433½	.0428½	.1930
Francs (Swiss) ..	.1701	.1695	.1930
Guilders	.3142	.3138	.4020
German marks ..	.0116	.0115½	.2380
Canadian dollar ..	.90¼	.902	....
Argentine pesos...	.2923	.2987	.4825
Drachmas (Greek).	.0558	.0560	.1930
Pesetas	.1306	.1303	.1933
Swedish kroner ...	.2168	.2163	.2680
Norwegian kroner.	.1375	.1363	.2680
Danish kroner.....	.1755	.1725	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market were about 2 points lower yesterday, September closing at 1.19½, December 1.21¼ and May at 1.24½. Corn declined fractionally, with September at 53⅛, December 53⅛ and May at 56⅞. Hogs were 10 points lower. September rye 1.01b, December rye 1.02½, May rye 1.05½, September pork 17.10, September lard 11.57b, October lard 11.72, January lard 9.90, September ribs 8.95, October ribs 8.95, January ribs 8.75.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: October 16.57, December 16.87, January 16.90, March 17.00, May 17.18. Spot steady. Middling 16.60.

CANADIAN CROPS STRAIN FACILITIES

Elevators Full of Wheat and Outgoing Vessels Insufficient to Load It Fast Enough—New Record Is Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Business is beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the crop movement. The port of Montreal is flooded with wheat, a very large portion of which is coming from the western states, and finding its way to Europe via the St. Lawrence route, because of the lower railway rates. Indeed, the elevators are so full that western Canadian grain interests are becoming alarmed, fearing that accommodation may not be available for the home crop. Up to August 15, 55,500,000 bushels of grain had gone out of this port during the present season, practically every ocean-going vessel that has left having had some grain in her hold. With the Canadian crop still to be handled, it is more than probable that a new record for shipments will be set up before the close of navigation. The trouble will probably be to secure vessels to load the grain fast enough; for as many as 66 a day have not been sufficient.

The wheels of industry are certainly moving faster in the west, Winnipeg reporting that the Canadian Northern shops at Strathcona and Ft. Rouge have resumed work on a full-time schedule of 44 hours per week, this being the first time since early in the year. The additional time will amount to four days a week for each man and will increase the pay roll by nearly $40,000. Preparations for the crop movement are responsible. From Grand Trunk points also come reports of engineers being called back to work.

Demand for Goods Increases

The western branch of the Canadian Credit Men's Association reports an increased demand from retailers for goods of various kinds. Reports from several areas where cutting is under way, indicate better results than had been expected, with the result that better orders are being secured; for the people are not slow to buy, when they know definitely that they have wherewith to pay. Winnipeg wholesalers in dry goods, boots and shoes are expecting a good fall trade. Northern Saskatchewan reports also indicate a satisfactory business prospect, this portion of the prairies having been very fortunate with its crops.

Sir Joseph Flavelle's report on the government railways' situation, while it gives no assurance that the burden will be much lighter for some time, is very satisfactory in that it is constructive in character, gets to the bottom of the public's liability in a way that has never been done before, and indicates the way out with the assurance that, if patience and common sense prevail, the system will eventually become profitable. It is something to have a report of this kind from so high an authority, for Sir Joseph is easily one of the ablest men in the British Empire. Improvement in the affairs of this huge system is not a matter of a few months but of years. It is known that the government will, as soon as possible, implement through legislation the recommendations made by Sir Joseph, one of which is that the capital stock should be written down to $750,000,000. This will result in freight rates being based on earnings on this sum, rather than on the huge total capitalization of $1,653,000,000. The direct charge on the Dominion Treasury will be very heavy, but this cannot be helped.

Those interested in the future of Canada may well reflect on the following words of Sir Joseph: "There is no burden which the Canadian people are called upon to bear that should occasion fear. The abundant resources of the country and the character of the people will enable the country to meet every obligation. There will be periods of readjustment when anxiety and concern will be present, but these will always pass. When the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was proposed there were leaders in Parliament who sincerely thought that the enterprise was doomed to failure." The splendid record made by the Canadian Pacific since has been a complete refutation of the pessimists.

American Interests Active

American interests are active in attempts to treat successfully the large low grade iron deposits that lie along the north shore of the Great Lakes up to Port Arthur. Certain of these interests have purchased the Atikokan plant from the city of Port Arthur and have commenced operations under the name of the Palatine Company. British interests are investing in the gold mining properties of northern Ontario, a deal having been put through whereby the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines becomes the property of the Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, the new owners having agreed to subscribe a great deal of new working capital. Sir Archibald Mitchelson, one of those interested, says that the lowering of commodity prices is bringing back the purchasing power of gold to the point it occupied before the war, and that the replacement of the gold standard with its fixed values is becoming a factor in international finance. For these, and other reasons, he believes that the output of the mines of Ontario will become of more and more importance.

During July imports from the United States fell away one-half, as compared with what they were during the same month last year, the figures being $43,792,000 and $87,061,000 respectively. The effect of the emergency tariff on exports to the United States is most marked, these for July being but $20,569,000 as compared with $45,155,000 for July, 1920. It is a coincidence, well worthy the attention of American business interests, that the fall in American exports to this country is keeping pace, in a rather singular manner, with exports to the United States. In July wood pulp and paper formed 58 per cent of these exports. During the 12 months ending July 31, the value of imports from the Republic fell off to the extent of $157,000,000 as compared with those for the preceding period.

The leading feature in the bank statement for July is that current loans in Canada declined to the extent of $20,000,000, as compared with those for June, which is satisfactory. Compared with deposits, the loans are well in hand. Deposits fell off during the month, those in the chartered banks being $13,000,000 below those for June, but still $42,000,000 above those for July, 1920. Call loans in Canada were $107,000,000, or $3,000,000 below those for June, while those outside of Canada were $160,890,000, or a decrease of $5,000,000 during the month.

BRITISH SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Money Raised by Sales During 1920 Showed Decrease Compared With Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The falling off of the sale of savings certificates during 1920 is revealed in the fifth annual report of the National Savings Committee, which was issued as a white paper. The money raised by the sale of savings certificates during 1920 was £44,785,311, as compared with £79,013,499 in 1919. The decrease, states the report, can be attributed in large part to the general trade depression, and the unemployment existing during the year.

The total number of savings certificates sold from their first issue in February, 1916, to December, 1920, was 440,441,390, representing a cash value of £341,342,072. The total amount repaid (excluding accrued interest) was £61,404,669, which includes the amount of £31,829,879 repaid during the year 1920, as compared with £19,864,618 repaid during 1919. The amount remaining invested December 31, 1920, was £279,937,408. The total of £61,404,669 repaid represents only 18 per cent, approximately, of the sum invested since the first issue of the certificates.

The contributions of investors through the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks to state securities since the outbreak of the war, including the net proceeds of savings certificates, amounted to approximately £22,814,000 during 1920, making a total of £589,663,000 from the outbreak of the war, as compared with £566,849,000 at the end of 1919.

The National Savings Movement had made considerable progress in the army, and during the year 267 new associations were formed. Over £900,000 was invested in savings certificates through the army associations in 1920, the total amount invested by the army to the end of the year being over £6,000,000. The total expenditure of the committee for the past year, apart from the value of the services rendered by other departments, amounted to £95,063, compared with £104,201 for the preceding year.

NEW ZEALAND BANS GERMAN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand is maintaining a ban against German goods, which may not be imported save with the consent of the Minister for Customs. This consent is given only in rare cases where the goods are considered to be essential to the Dominion and cannot be obtained from any other source. German potash, for example, is permitted to be imported, also repair parts for German machines installed before the war.

The Minister does not permit German goods to be brought into New Zealand merely because they are cheaper than similar goods from other countries. German pianos are prohibited from entering, although they could be sold here for less than half what the local buyer has to pay for British pianos.

Some of New Zealand's commercial men are anxious to have the rule relaxed. They point out that Britain is trading freely with Germany, subject to certain special taxes, and that the goods sent to New Zealand by British firms are believed in some cases to have had their origin in Germany. Until Parliament amends the law, however, the Minister for Customs is not likely to provide facilities for the resumption of trade with Germany. He has received a very clear direction from the Legislature that German goods are not wanted in this country.

SILVER BULLION IN COBALT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The mines of the Cobalt district continue to hold a large amount of silver bullion, and the belief is firmly fixed here that international developments may yet arise which will send the price of silver to a much higher price in the near if not immediate future. Leadmining men here are placing considerable weight in the opinions expressed in London and New York and passed on here, that bimetalism, or the elevation of the value of silver to a fixed ratio with the standard value of gold, may be introduced as the desired remedy.

SPANISH FINANCE AND MOROCCO ISSUE

Events in North Africa May Have Serious Effects Unless the Government Proceeds on a Far More Thorough Basis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The events of the last three or four weeks, and the serious upset that Spain has suffered in the eastern section of her zone in Morocco, have inevitably brought it about that the entire future of Spanish finance and economics are involved in this North African enterprise. It has been supposed that Spanish credit abroad may suffer as the result of the affair at Melilla and the district round about. That, however, would be transitory if Spain proceeded to make good again in these parts.

The effect of the disaster round about Melilla has been far less on the Bolsa or Bourse at Madrid than might have been anticipated. The first news of the affair was received on the Bolsa with something approaching indifference, even though the accuracy was not doubted nor the gravity minimized. Quotations scarcely moved. But later the events began to take effect, though not to any serious extent, despite the fact that it is remarked that the public funds have had a bad week.

It is the slack season, and most of those who are ordinarily concerned with operations on the Bolsa are away. The market is therefore in a listless state, and recent events, powerful as they have been, have not been enough to bring back to it those who by their purchasings and sellings might have had hopes of gain in these uneasy hours. Those who came up to Madrid from their summer resorts for the end of the month settlements, returned immediately they had finished their business, and it was generally remarked that there was less doing on the exchange than there had been at this season for many years past. In such circumstances a single transaction was enough to disturb quotations.

In the week following the bad news the Interior Loan gained 35 centimes, from 82.90 to 83.25, and it was one of only three or four items in the whole quotable list that did so. All the other national funds declined. The old 5 per cent redeemable fell 2 points from 95 to 93, and the new fell 1.25 from 94 to 92.75, while the 4 per cent declined 1.75 from 85.50 to 83.25. Four per cent interiors moved from 67.75 to 67.45. But though these movements were falls, they were evidently smaller than was to have been expected. There was very little animation in regard to bank shares, but it has to be noted that those of the Bank of Spain showed a sharp fall of nine points from 511 to 502. Notably again the two leading railways showed a rise on this fateful week, the shares of the Norte lifting from 254 to 256.50, and those of the Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante from 254 to 259.

What will be the direction of Spanish policy in regard to Morocco now nobody can tell at the moment. The best of the nation feels that Spain must go on far more thoroughly than before, both for her international credit and for her ultimate material gain—for her very existence in fact, as some would put it. If it is assumed that Spain goes on with an increased strength and determination, as should be assumed unless more serious reverses occur, it must be reckoned that there will be a new and very great drain on Spanish financial resources and the repercussions of this and their effect upon the national wealth and progress must be considered. The problem is very perplexing, and its immediate effect upon Spanish finance is a matter of curiosity.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

NEW YORK, New York—Net earnings of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship lines, principally from the operation of its tanker fleet, combined with those of the Clyde, Mallory, New York & Cuba Mail, New York & Porto Rico and Southern Steamship companies, for the six months ended June 30, 1921, totaled $1,349,037. This is after the deduction of all charges, but before accruing interest on the Atlantic-Gulf collateral trust 5s and Atlantic-Gulf miscellaneous obligations. Operating expenses have been charged with credits to repair funds in excess of draft upon those funds amounting to $439,314; and expenses have been burdened with a special charge of $600,000, representing the half-year period's proportion of the cost of reconstructing the steamship San Lorenzo. Depreciation credits have been set up during the six months amounting to $1,767,342.

COTTON ON HAND IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce from Tokyo declared there were 705,000 bales of cotton on hand in Japanese mills and warehouses. Of this total 460,000 bales were in the mills, of which 30,000 bales were American and 371,000 bales Indian cotton leavings, and 59,000 bales from all other sources. In warehouses there were 245,000 bales, of which 69,000 were American, 158,000 Indian cotton, and 18,000 from all other sources.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market compare as follows:

	Monday	Changes from previous day	Yr. ago
20 rails	71.43	+.27	77.12
20 industrials..	65.18	+.82	86.43
20 coppers	22.94	+.23	31.68

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MIDDLESEX IS CHAMPION AGAIN

Defeats Surrey by Six Wickets, Thereby Winning the English County Cricket Championship of 1921 at Lords Ground

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Middlesex, the winner of the English county cricket championship in 1920, has repeated its success this year, winding up a brilliant season with a particularly meritorious victory by six wickets over Surrey at Lords ground here today. The occupancy of the first place in the final standing hinged upon this single game, the winner of which was bound to be the winner of the championship.

The Middlesex men failed to do themselves justice in their first innings, as they needed 322 runs when they batted for the second time. They have done this more than once before this season, and they extricated themselves from a tight corner and carried the day. Middlesex's final percentage is 78.94, Surrey being second with 70.43. Yorkshire, which today defeated Sussex by 188 runs, fills third position with 70.40, and Kent, defeating Nottinghamshire by 141, is fourth with 64.61.

Other counties to bring their championship program to a close were Essex, which was led by Lancashire on the first innings of an unfinished game; Leicestershire, which defeated Glamorganshire by five wickets, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The two last named were in opposition, Warwickshire winning by 82.

The Australian cricketers met with the first reverse of their tour and lost to an England eleven by 28 runs.

ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH IS DRAWN

Gentlemen of Scotland Meet the Gentlemen of Ireland on the Leinster Cricket Club Field

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — The annual cricket fixture between the Gentlemen of Scotland and the Gentlemen of Ireland ended this year in a draw, rain curtailing play to a considerable extent. The game took place on the ground of the Leinster Cricket Club, at Rathmines, and, with the wicket for the most part anything but favorable to batsmen, scoring was low. The best individual effort was 66, by E. L. Kidd, for Ireland. He was the only player to make more than 40 runs. Scotland won the toss, and John Kerr and A. W. Angus opened the visitors' innings, facing the bowling of William Allen and R. H. Lambert. The Scotsmen played a very slow and cautious game all through, and succeeded in scoring 109 as the result of about two and a half hours' batting.

Kerr was the first to go, leg-before-wicket to Allen in the latter's second over, and soon afterward G. G. Campbell ran himself out attempting a short run. Thus two wickets were down for 11. The score had reached only 21 when Angus was also run out, for which a smart piece of fielding by R. W. Power, at cover point, was responsible. J. Reid Kerr and A. C. Cullen added 24 for the next wicket, the latter succumbing to a good ball from William Harrington which hit the off stump. Reid Kerr followed soon after, having placed his leg in front of a straight ball from R. H. Lambert. Three runs later D. A. Riddell was clean bowled by the home captain, and, after an adjournment, three more wickets fell for an additional 31 runs.

Then Andrew Fraser joined G. L. D. Hole, who had gone in at the fall of the sixth wicket, and not only did the best stand result, but also some of the brightest cricket in the match. The partnership of 20 minutes added 28 useful runs before Fraser hit across a good length ball from Allen. Hole was not out 35. Harrington had the best bowling figures for Ireland, taking 4 for 26. Allen secured 2 wickets for 20 runs, and R. H. Lambert, who bowled unchanged, 2 for 57. In the short time that remained for play on the first day, Ireland lost to J. G. Heaslip, who was run out from a good drive to the off, and when stumps were drawn A. P. Kelly (13) and Kidd (7) were not out.

Rain prevented any play on the second day, and so Ireland resumed batting when the final period of the game was entered upon. Kelly was soon out to an easy catch at mid-off, and James Ganley joined Kidd, who was batting well. The newcomer soon left, clean bowled by Hole, and Power filled the vacancy. Both batsmen soon appeared well set and raised the score steadily to 122, when Kidd put up quite a simple catch to Fraser at square leg. At the wickets close on an hour and a half, Kidd scored 66 in faultless style, his score including a six and seven fours. His partnership with Power realized 81 for the third wicket.

After Power had fallen to a catch in the slips off W. R. Cockburn for a very sound 30, which included three 4s, steady batting by the Irish "tail" saw the innings close for 186. Of the five Scottish bowlers tried, Hole came out with the best figures, 4 for 41. Restarting 77 runs in arrears, Scotland fared badly in the second innings, and was unable to make any stand against the bowling of Harrington and R. H. Lambert. When play ceased the Scotsmen had lost 6 wickets for 42, the only man to make any show at all being John Kerr, with 22 not out. But for his patience and steady defense the side would, in all probability, have been defeated. The summary:

SCOTLAND

First Innings		Second Innings	
John Kerr, lbw, b Allen	11	not out	22
A. W. Angus, run out	2	b Harrington	2
G. G. Campbell, run out	3	b Harrington	6
J. Reid Kerr, lbw, b R. Lambert	14	run out	1
A. C. Cullen, b Harrington	11		
D. A. Riddell, b R. Lambert	5	c R. Lambert, b Harrington	8
W. Cockburn, lbw, b Harrington	11	b R Lambert	0
G. L. Hole, not out	35	b R Lambert	1
T. D. Watt, c Ganly, b Harrington	1	not out	2
A. Fraser, b Allen	9		
Extras	7	Extras	0
Total	109	Total (6 wkts.)	42

IRELAND—First Innings

A. P. Kelly, c J. Kerr, b Hole	14
J. G. Heaslip, run out	5
E. L. Kidd, c Fraser, b Watt	66
John Ganley, b Hole	0
R. W. Power, c Reid-Kerr, b Cockburn	30
R. H. Lambert, c Angus, b Watt	0
S. D. Lambert, c R. Kerr, b Hole	24
H. G. Le Peton, c Riddell, b Watt	16
R. L. Donovan, b Hole	3
William Harrington, run out	9
William Allen, not out	2
Extras	17
Total	186

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING

SCOTLAND—First Innings

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Allen	15	6	20	2
R. H. Lambert	34	15	57	2
Harrington	20	8	26	4

Second Innings

Allen	6	0	17	0
Harrington	20	11	11	3
R. H. Lambert	15	8	14	2

IRELAND—First Innings

Fraser	7	0	28	0
Cullen	7	1	33	0
Cockburn	10	3	20	1
Hole	21	9	41	4
Watt	26	7	47	3

ENGLAND WINS AT LAWN TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, England—England just defeated Ireland by eight matches to seven recently, when a lawn tennis contest between these two countries was held at the opening of the Buxton tournament. England won six out of nine matches in the doubles, and only two out of six in the singles. In the latter department, the Englishmen to gain victories were G. R. Sherwell and T. Y. Sherwell, who defeated G. W. Scroope and H. M. Read by 6—0, 6—3, and 6—2, 6—3, respectively. The English players who lost were A. E. Beamish, P. M. Davson, L. A. Godfree and G. F. Birtles. Beamish was defeated 5—7, 6—8, by the Hon. Cecil Campbell; Davson lost to C. F. Scroope by 4—6, 1—6; Godfree to E. D. McCrae by 1—6, 2—6, and Birtles to S. F. Scroope by 10—12, 7—5, 2—6.

Generally speaking, the games in the doubles were more closely contested. G. R. and T. Y. Sherwell beat Campbell and G. W. Scroope, 6—2, 6—8, after a very even second set, and then accounted for McCrae and Read, who lost by 5—7, 5—7. Lastly the English pair defeated C. F. and S. F. Scroope, who retired after losing the first set at 6—8. Beamish and Davson scored one win in their three doubles matches, this being at the expense of McCrae and Read, by 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. They found the Scroopes a harder proposition, however, and lost 3—6, 8—6, 4—6. Campbell and S. F. Scroope also defeated Beamish and Davson, with scores of 6—2, 6—1. Godfree and Birtles won two of their three matches. They defeated Read and McCrae by 6—8, 6—1, 8—6, and Campbell and G. W. Scroope by 6—2, 6—1. They lost, however, 2—6, 5—7, to C. F. and S. F. Scroope.

J. G. HATFIELD WINS ANOTHER TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, England—J. G. Hatfield of Middlesbrough gained yet another title this year when recently he won the one-mile swimming championship of England, which was decided at Scarborough. This is Hatfield's fourth success in this particular event. H. E. Annison of Croydon, the holder of the title, was unable to appear, and the number of starters was only three. The race was made additionally interesting by the fact that Hatfield had previously announced his intention of endeavoring to break the world's record over 1000 yards. This he failed to do, his time for this distance being 13m. 40 3-5s., or 5 4-5s. slower than the world's record of 13m. 34 4-5s., set up by D. Billington 16 years ago.

All three competitors got away to an excellent start, but as the race progressed H. Stewart of Scarborough dropped further and further behind, eventually retiring in the second of 16 lengths. Both Hatfield and E. P. Peter of the Penguin Swimming Club were going along at a great pace, using the crawl stroke. Hatfield was steadily drawing away from his opponent, however, and when the 1000 yards mark was reached held a lead of 20 yards.

In the last 760 yards Hatfield trebled the distance between himself and Peter, to finish the course in 24m. 48 4-5s. Peter took 25m. 50 1-5s. Both men were accorded a great reception when they came out of the water, this being the third fastest time in the history of the race, excepting the 23m. 35⅕s. registered by H. Taylor in 1911, when, however, the course was short. The best time is 24m. 1 2-5s. by T. S. Battersby in 1909, and the second best 24m. 35s., established by H. Parker so far back as 1871. Hatfield's previous best time was 24m. 42 2-5s. in the 1914 championship.

PARKER CAPTURES ALL TEN WICKETS

Fourth Bowler to Perform This Feat in English County Cricket Championship This Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — During the week which ended Friday, August 5, yet another bowler took all 10 wickets in an English county cricket championship game, this worthy being C. W. L. Parker, of Gloucestershire, who was the fourth bowler to perform the feat this season. The other three were William Bestwick of Derbyshire, J. C. White of Somersetshire, and Thomas Rushby of Surrey. Although there were many unfinished games in the county championship during the week, under review, both games in which Middlesex, the leader of the standing, took part were finished, the champion county easily defeating Sussex at Hove, and then meeting with its second reverse of the season at the hands of Kent at Canterbury. The match with Sussex found J. W. Hearne in great form with the bat. He placed scores of 139 and 64 to his credit. The Richmond amateur, H. L. Dales, also batted well, scoring 24 and 96. He is a left-hander of the "stodgy" variety, but nevertheless a very useful first-wicket batsman.

Nigel Haig had a good match, knocking up 42 and 51 and dismissing half the Sussex side in the first innings for only 34 runs. E. H. Bowley put in some useful all-round work for the losers. The match at Canterbury was a great triumph for Kent, which won most decisively by 243 runs. The strength of Kent's batting was amply shown in this match. J. L. Bryan made 84 and 50, G. E. C. Wood 38 and 63 not out, and G. J. Bryan 32 and 27. Also there was plenty of assistance from James Seymour, G. C. Collins, A. P. Freeman, L. P. Hedges and F. E. Woolley. The last named was the man who caused most trouble to the Middlesex batsmen, his bowling analysis for the match reading nine wickets for 90 runs. E. H. Hendren played a very fine innings of 57 for Middlesex.

The Canterbury festival proved a most successful one for Kent, as Hampshire was also defeated. F. E. Woolley and A. P. Freeman practically won this match straight away by skittling out Hampshire for 68 in the visitors' first innings. G. J. Bryan and L. P. Hedges then proceeded to put Kent well on the road to victory, the former hitting up 179, and the latter 68. Hampshire made a great effort to save the game, thanks chiefly to H. S. Altham and A. S. Kennedy, who scored 141 and 86 respectively; but it was all of no avail, and Kent won easily by eight wickets. The match was for the benefit of W. J. Fairservice, a Surrey-born player who has put in a lot of useful work for Kent.

Hampshire made amends later in the week by severely defeating Gloucestershire at Clifton to the tune of an innings and 52 runs. C. P. Mead was the principal scorer with 92, whilst A. W. Bowell helped with 47, and H. C. McDonell, who had failed to score against Kent, with 43. The Gloucestershire batting was feeble, and J. A. Newman came out with the bowling figures of eight wickets for 80 runs all told. The Gloucestershire men had a most exciting match with Somersetshire at Bristol, where they just scraped home by one wicket, thanks to a splendid innings of 62 not out by H. Smith at a most critical period. Parker, as mentioned, greatly distinguished himself in this match by capturing all 10 wickets for 79 runs in Somerset's first innings. E. P. Barnett made 95 in Gloucestershire's first venture.

Somerset also lost to Glamorganshire at Weston-super-Mare, but only on the first innings, rain preventing the game being played to a finish. John Daniell, with 59, was the only batsman really to get going for Somerset, whereas for Glamorganshire W. Bates made 52 and F. B. Pinch 42 not out. In the Glamorgan second innings Bates made 36, and N. V. H. Riches 79 not out. There was some good bowling on both sides, J. C. White and Jack Nash being particularly to the fore in this respect. Essex tried hard to force a win over Worcestershire at Worcester, but was unable to do so owing to the curtailment, by rain, of the hours of play. A. C. Russell was in good form and made top score in each innings for Essex. John Freeman secured 66 and 44 not out. A. M. Carr, No. 8 on the batting list, made a fine initial appearance for Worcestershire, scoring 82 and 17, and H. L. Higgins also did well with scores of 56 and 39.

Worcestershire had the worst of another unfinished game at Edgbaston, where Warwickshire obtained two championship points for a lead on the first innings. W. G. Quaife made exactly 100 for the home team, whereas for Worcestershire H. L. Higgins just missed this distinction by one run. H. A. Gilbert bowled well for Worcestershire, his 10 wickets costing 147 runs. Warwickshire allowed Derbyshire to take two points for a first innings lead at Derby, where Leonard Oliver hit up 151 for the home team. In the second innings the Grimsby Town footballer, Harry Storer, had the satisfaction of scoring his first century in "first-class" cricket. Storer has turned into a most useful all-rounder for Derbyshire, and has shown greatly improved form this season.

Derbyshire gained another two points at Northampton in a low-scoring game. Alec Morton's 45 not out was the highest individual score. The weakness of Northamptonshire's bowling again let the side down at Leicester, where the home county won easily by 188 runs. A. T. Sharp's 109 not out was the feature of the match, this being the Leicestershire captain's third century of the season. In the match between Leicestershire and Yorkshire, at Leicester, rain came to the assistance of the home team, which, when play ceased, still needed 260 runs to save an innings defeat. The best item of the match was a fine stand for the seventh wicket by Emmott Robinson and D. C. F. Burton for Yorkshire. Both batsman reached three figures, Robinson's 135 not out being his highest effort for the county. W. R. Rhodes had a satisfactory match, scoring 55 and taking 6 wickets for 46 in Leicestershire's first innings.

Yorkshire also had the doubtful satisfaction of outplaying Lancashire at Leeds, without being able to finish the match on account of the state of the wicket. Having dismissed the bearers of the Red Rose for the paltry total of 153, Yorkshire proceeded to amass a score of 489. Percy Holmes was chief contributor, with 132, and others to do well were G. G. Macauley, with 72, Emmott Robinson, with 59, and D. C. F. Burton, with 52. Lancashire did better at a second attempt, but there was no hope of finishing the match.

A great game was witnessed at the Oval between Surrey and Nottinghamshire, the Surrey men just failing to force a victory. When T. L. Richmond, the visitors' last man, came in, only 5 balls remained to be bowled in the last over of the match. The excitement was intense, but Richmond managed to keep his end up, and the game was saved for Notts. There was some fine hitting in Surrey's first innings. Andrew Sandham played another masterly innings, of 127, T. F. Shepherd obtained 58, and J. W. Hitch hit up a lively 50; but the gem of the innings, so far as hitting went, was J. H. Lockton's 77 not out, which included 15 boundaries. It was his first appearance this season for Surrey, and gained him much popularity with the spectators. John Hardstaff made an excellent and painstaking 102 not out for Notts. He received able assistance from William Whysall, who obtained 60, and A. W. Carr, who scored 54.

HARDINGE RISES IN BATTING AVERAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—H. T. W. Hardinge's feat of scoring 207 and 102 not out for Kent against Surrey in the English county cricket championship series brought him from the comparatively lowly position of seventeenth to the first half dozen in the list of batting averages, there being no change in the first five between July 23 and August 2. Another batsman to make a move toward the top of the list was the Surrey professional, T. F. Shepherd, who, by virtue of his scores of 212 against Lancashire and 210 not out against Kent, jumped from the twenty-second to the eleventh position. Andrew Sandham and F. Pearson also improved their averages by means of a large innings each, and Percy Holmes brought his name into the first 20 for the first time this season.

Holmes had been very slow in getting off the mark, but his successive scores of 150, 74, 43, and 277 not out in county championship games brought him into the eighteenth position. C. P. Mead, the star Hampshire left-hander, still remained at the head of the list with the excellent average of 69.57, and was followed by J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex; A. C. Russell, Essex, and James Hallows, Lancashire; Essex thus claiming two of the first five batsmen. The list:

Name and county—	I.	Not O.	R.	Most in Inns.	Av.
C. P. Mead, Hamp	29	1	1948	280*	69.57
J. Douglas, Essex	21	4	1036	210*	60.94
E. H. Hendren, Mid	22	2	1156	107*	57.80
A. C. Russell, Essex	25	1	1382	273	57.58
James Hallows, Lan	29	4	1433	227	57.32
H. Hardinge, Kent	28	3	1383	207	55.32
A. N. Ducat, Surrey	24	2	1196	290*	54.36
V. C. Jupp, Sussex	29	3	1404	179	54.00
E. Oldroyd, York	24	4	1051	127*	52.55
A. Sandham, Surrey	27	3	1254	292*	52.25
T. Shepherd, Surrey	27	2	1258	212	50.32
F. E. Woolley, Kent	21	0	1055	174	50.23
A. Jeacocke, Surrey	18	1	853	170*	50.17
E. Tyldesley, Lan	26	3	1115	137	48.47
J. W. Hearne, Mid	14	1	628	170	48.30
F. Pearson, Worces	30	2	1348	167	48.14
George Gunn, Nott	30	3	1295	138	47.96
P. Holmes, York	24	2	1023	277*	46.50
W. R. Rhodes, York	23	5	836	267*	46.44
R. Haywood, North	32	1	1419	198	45.77
H. W. Lee, Mid	24	3	957	2437	45.57
J. Seymour, Kent	35	4	1338	122*	44.61
C. N. Bruce, Mid	16	3	569	144	43.76
E. Bowley, Sussex	35	1	1390	228	40.88
A. T. Sharp, Leices	11	0	435	150	39.54
W. Payton, Nott	27	2	959	120*	38.36
J. Freeman, Essex	33	0	1205	286	36.51
A. Dipper, Glouces	31	0	1130	146	36.44
Roy Kilner, York	24	0	865	166	36.04
L. Tennyson, Hamp	20	1	683	131*	35.94
J. W. Hitch, Surrey	20	3	596	106	35.05

*Denotes "not out."

PAIR-OAR CHAMPIONSHIP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The senior pair oar rowing championship of Scotland, which was decided recently on the upper reaches of the Clyde, was won by F. J. Hughes and George Watson (stroke) of the Royal West of Scotland Club, who defeated R. C. Milne and J. Ferguson (stroke) of Stirling Rowing Club. In the final for the junior pair-oar championship, T. Fanning and H. Stewart (stroke) of Loch Lomond beat J. Reid and J. Lonie of Dumbarton, and in the final for the maiden pair-oar championship, J. McGeachie and B. M. Dewar (stroke) of Clyde won against T. S. Black and W. F. Leckie (stroke) of the Royal West of Scotland Club. All these championships were held under the ægis of the Scottish Amateur Rowing Association.

PARTICK THISTLE WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League today Partick Thistle defeated Aberdeen by 2 goals to 0.

LELAND STANFORD OUTLOOK BRIGHT

New Head Coach, Able Assistants, and Some Splendid Candidates Expected to Help Cardinal Football Team This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—Leland Stanford Junior University enters the football season this year with a team 50 per cent stronger than that of last season in the opinion of Walter Powell, head of the physical education department, and C. E. Van Gent, the Cardinal's new varsity coach.

The increase in Stanford's strength is due to a variety of causes, chiefly among which are the acquisition of a staff of coaches such as Stanford has never before seen and the presence of an array of football material far superior to that which represented Stanford at the start last year.

Football will be under the supreme command of Van Gent, who played football at the University of Wisconsin in his college days, was later assistant coach at the University of Missouri and finally took full charge of football at the University of Texas, where he developed a series of winning teams and established the record that caused Stanford to secure him.

Assisting Van Gent will be Walter Powell, last year's coach and now head of the department of physical education; R. L. Templeton, Stanford track coach and fullback on the varsity football last year; C. B. Canning, professor of economics at the university, who played in the line at the University of Chicago and later assisted A. A. Stagg for two seasons. In addition to these men there will be another assistant coach whose name will be announced.

Supporting Powell in his contention that the Stanford team will be stronger than last year is the fact that 11 experienced backfield men will report to Coach Van Gent. Three of these are from the varsity team of last year, five from the freshman team, while the remainder are from other colleges.

The letter men are J. C. Patrick, captain of this year's team and a good fullback; C. A. Wilcox, who acted as captain of last year's varsity and a ground-gaining halfback, and Robert Shlaudeman, who played quarter last year for the varsity, but who may be shifted to half if the circumstances warrant this season. M. M. Kirksey, the star Stanford sprinter, will be out for a halfback position, but he has had very little experience in the American game. However, he was a star at Rugby, and this knowledge, coupled with his speed, will be an advantage to him.

R. E. Woodward, the star quarterback of the 1920 freshman team, will be one of the most likely candidates for the varsity quarterback position and William Hay, who captained the freshies last season, will try for fullback.

Then there is Dougherty, a halfback from the University of Texas, who played under Van Gent there and consequently knows his style of game, and Phelps, a star of the Pomona College team last year.

Other good men who will be out for backfield places are Litchenberg, Hamilton, Cleveland and Campbell, all of the freshman team last year.

Last season one of the greatest drawbacks the Stanford team had to face was the lack of suitable backfield substitutes. This season it will be different for Van Gent will have three complete sets of backs on whom to call.

Then there is the line also filled with names of veteran players. Six men are lined up for guards, but of these only one man, Stice, has been a varsity man. The others are Richardson, Hartranft, Fullerton, Greenwood and Campbell, all from the freshman team. Two very promising players will be battling for the center position. They are Ludeke, the big weight man in track who stands 6ft. 3in., and weighs 213 pounds. The other candidate is Palette, the substitute center on the 1919 Stanford team.

Four letter men will be out for tackle. The best is R. S. Pershing, who starred all last season. A. B. McAlpine is another who is almost certain of a position, and if he does not fit in at tackle will probably be played at end. D. S. De Groot, who played tackle and center last year and who starred in the contest between Stanford and Oregon, and C. W. Helser Jr. are the other block "S" men who will try for positions at tackle.

About 75 candidates have signified their intention of reporting early. With the abundance of backfield material prospects look to be much better than they did at this time last year. From the present indications Wilcox and Patrick will be the kickers, and in Templeton they will have an able coach. Duffey Seay will again coach the freshman team and Stanford expects the best freshman class in many seasons.

MEADOWBROOK WINS WESTBURY POLO CUP

WESTBURY, New York—Meadowbrook won the Westbury Challenge Cup here Monday in one of the speediest and cleverest pony polo games seen here in some time. The opposing team was the Rockaway Hunt Club and the score was 14 to 7. This is one of the most valued trophies in United States pony polo circles and the battle between these two famous clubs was well worthy of the event.

Members of the United States international team which won the international trophy from Great Britain this summer played a prominent part in the lineup of the winning team. Capt. Devereux Milburn, back on the international team, played back for the winners, while Thomas Hitchcock Jr., one of the international four, was at No. 3 for the winners. The summary:

Meadowbrook	No.	Rockaway
F. S. Von Stade	1	W. A. Harriman
E. C. Jacon	2	C. C. Rumsey
T. Hitchcock Jr.	3	M. Stevenson
D. Milburn	4	J. C. Cowden

Score—Meadowbrook Club 14, Rockaway Hunt Club 7. Goals—Milburn 4, Von Stade 4, Hitchcock 3, Bacon 3, for Meadowbrook; Rumsey 3, Stevenson 2, Harriman, Cowdin for Rockaway. Referee—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

CAPTAIN HOLMES TO REFEREE POLO PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Capt. H. H. Holmes, a noted poloist, who has acted as manager of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club and Philadelphia Country Club tournaments in recent years, has cabled his acceptance as referee of the United States national polo tournament to be held here September 12-24. Entries for teams in the senior, junior and open tournaments will close tomorrow, when drawings will immedately take place.

Beside the All-American players, J. W. Webb, L. E. Stoddard, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Devereux Milburn, with their substitutes, E. W. Hopping and C. C. Rumsey, the open tournament will probably bring here such men as J. C. Cowdin, Malcolm Stevenson, Rodman Wanamaker 2d, F. S. von Stade, H. East, B. K. Gatins, the Hon. F. Guest, a noted English player; and R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

In the junior polo championship tournament the committee expects entries of at least two and possibly three army teams, one from the first division, another made up of officers stationed at West Point, New York, and a third of officers attached to staff departments at Washington, District of Columbia, of which Maj. J. G. Quekemeyer, personal aide to Gen. J. J. Pershing, is captain. Philadelphia will be represented in this tournament by the Philadelphia Country Club four, including E. L. Stokes, T. Stokes, W. S. Stokes and B. A. McFadden and the Bryn Mawr team. The only two players certain to be included in the Bryn Mawr lineup are Maj. A. M. Collins, its captain, and J. W. Converse.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	78	47	.624
New York	78	50	.609
Boston	66	57	.537
St. Louis	66	58	.532
Brooklyn	65	62	.512
Cincinnati	57	69	.452
Chicago	49	75	.395
Philadelphia	42	83	.336

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 5, Cincinnati 0
Cincinnati 6, Boston 4
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 2
New York 5, Chicago 3
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston
St. Louis at Philadelphia

PITTSBURGH TAKES ANOTHER

BROOKLYN, New York—Pittsburgh was successful in the third game of the series with Brooklyn yesterday, hitting the offerings of four Brooklyn pitchers for 16 hits and winning 8 to 2. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	0—	8	16	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	7	2

Batteries—Glazner and Schmidt; Cadore, Miljus, Smith, Schupp and Krueger. Umpires—Hart and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS DIVIDES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia broke even in a double-header with St. Louis yesterday, winning the first game 2 to 1 and losing the second 9 to 8 after a game battle to tie the score in the last inning. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—	2	6	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	13	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Henline; Doak, North, Walker and Clemons. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	9	16	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	1—	8	14	2

Batteries — Walker, North, Bailey, Pertica and Clemons; Dilhoefer, Sedgwick, G. Smith, Bettes, Winters and Bruggy. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BRAVES DIVIDE WITH REDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves broke their losing streak in the opening game of a double-header with Cincinnati yesterday, defeating the Reds 5 to 0. The latter, however, evened the score in the second game by scoring heavily in the final innings for a 6 to 4 victory. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	x—	5	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	0

Batteries—Fillingim and Gowdy; Luque and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3—	6	14	2	
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—	4	6	2

Batteries—Marquard, Coumbe and Hargrave; Scott, Watson and O'Neil. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

GIANTS CAPTURE ANOTHER

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants continued their winning streak, capturing their eighth straight game yesterday when they came from behind in the eighth inning and defeated the Chicago Cubs 5 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x—	5	7	3
Chicago	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Nehf and Smith; Martin, Ponder and O'Farrell. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

POWER BOATS TO MEET FOR TITLE

Great Britain and United States to Race Off Detroit, Michigan, for the Harmsworth Trophy

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL POWER-BOAT WINNERS

Year	Country	Boat
1903	Great Britain	Napier I
1904	France	Trefle-a-Quatre
1905	Great Britain	Napier II
1906	Great Britain	Yarrow Napier
1907	United States	Dixie
1908	United States	Dixie II
1910	United States	Dixie III
1911	United States	Dixie IV
1912	Great Britain	Maple Leaf IV
1913	Great Britain	Maple Leaf IV
1920	United States	Miss America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—For the first time since 1912, when the cup was removed from the United States by a British challenger, the Harmsworth trophy, which is the international trophy for motor-boat racing will be competed for off this city September 3 and 5 and it is generally predicted that the winning boat will establish new speed records for such an event. Ever since the first race for the trophy was held in 1903 the speed of the winner has increased with each succeeding race and trials held by the boats which are to compete this year have produced speed far in excess of any previous test.

The race is held over a course of five nautical miles and as the boats have to make eight laps of this course, the total distance covered in a race is 40 nautical miles. In order to win the trophy the team of a country must win two heats; but it is not necessary that the same boat shall win both heats.

The United States has already named five boats as candidates to represent it in defense of the trophy. Three of the five will be selected for the race after a test which is to be held September 1 and 2. The five candidates are the Miss America II, built especially for this race by G. A. Wood; the Miss America, also owned by G. A. Wood and the boat which won the trophy at Cowes, England, last year; the Volger Boy IV, owned by F. W. Volger of the Portland Boat Club, Portland, Oregon; the Miss Chicago, owned by Sheldon Clark of the Chicago Yacht Club and the Disturber IV, owned by F. G. Ericson.

Only one boat will represent the challenging country, Great Britain, and that is Sir Edgar Mackay's Maple Leaf VII. The challenger is said to have made a speed of 80 miles an hour in a trial held in Europe, while Wood is predicting that his new boat will develop a speed of 90 miles an hour.

Three nations have had the honor of holding the trophy since it first went into competition in 1903. The Napier I of Great Britain held it the first year, but in 1904 France, represented by Trefle-a-Quatre, won it and this is the only year it has ever been won by other than a United States or British boat.

Great Britain and the United States are now tied in the series with five victories to the credit of each. Great Britain held in 1903, 1905, 1906, 1912 and 1913, while the United States has held it in 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911 and 1920. In 1914 Commodore Pugh of the Chicago Yacht Club was at Cowes, England, with the Disturber IV for a series of races with Sir Edgar Mackay's Maple Leaf V; but the war started just before the races were due to begin, and they were called off for the period of the war.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	76	46	.623
New York	74	46	.617
Washington	65	61	.516
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	58	62	.483
Detroit	59	67	.468
Chicago	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	43	78	.355

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York 10, Washington 3
St. Louis 11, Chicago 5

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Chicago
Cleveland at Detroit

SENATORS LOSE TO NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The New York Highlanders gained slightly on Cleveland by winning yesterday's game with the Senators, 10 to 3. The Highlanders got away to a lead of five runs in the first inning and were never headed. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	10	14	3
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	7	2

Batteries—Mays and Hoffman; Erickson, Acosta, Courtney and Gharrity. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

ST. LOUIS WINS, 11 TO 5

CHICAGO, Illinois—St. Louis won a slugging contest with Chicago yesterday, 11 to 5. The Browns amassed 20 hits while their opponents collected 16. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	3	0—11	20	0	
Chicago	0	0

CITY AND COUNTRY INTERDEPENDENT

Investigation Discloses How Close Relations Are — High Percentage of California Land Area Now in Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—An interesting discussion of the close relationship and interdependence between the city and the country, between the producer and the manufacturer, and between the farmer and the city merchant, has been brought out by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in its efforts to promote closer relations between the industries of the city and those of the surrounding country.

By these closer relations, this investigation indicates, a demand for healthy relaxation, recreation and amusement, and for higher education is created in the rural districts. In one of the reports to the Chamber of Commerce, compiled by one of the expert investigators employed especially for this survey, appears the following summary of results:

"Practically 30 per cent of the land area of this State is now in farms. This compares with 28 per cent in 1910. The total acreage of farms in 1920 amounted to 29,365,667 acres. This may be compared to a total of 27,931,444 acres in 1910. This shows an increase of 5 per cent in the amount of land in farms during the past 10 years.

"The period from 1910 to 1920 saw a more marked increase in the number of farms. In 1910 California was credited with 88,197 farms, while at present the number amounts to 117,690. This represents an increase of 33 per cent. This change in number is more remarkable when it is seen that the average increase in the number of farms for the entire United States was but 1.4 per cent.

Greatest Increases Recorded

"California's record in the increase in the number of farms during the past decade was surpassed by only three states, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. These three states are all western communities where large holdings have been broken up into smaller units. The greatest increases have all been recorded by western states.

"Figures indicate that western farm areas are being both extended and more intensively cultivated. The period of large land holdings in California has passed. This is seen by the fact that while the additional land brought under cultivation during the past 10 years was but 5 per cent, the number of farms has increased 33 per cent.

"This increase in the number of farms, without a corresponding increase in farm area, indicates further that there is a larger number of farmers among whom the farm area of California is divided. This indication is borne out in fact.

"Translated into the language of supply and demand, markets and industrial activity, what do these increases mean?

Demand for Essentials

"They mean that there is an increased demand for homes, food, heat, light, clothing, and all essentials of life. They mean an increased demand for farm equipment and implements. They mean a greater production of farm products, with increased demands for boxes for packing fruit, cans for preserving fruit, dehydrating and drying outfits for the drying of fruit, refrigerator and freight cars and automobile trucks for transporting produce to the markets.

"This increased demand along all lines allied to agricultural activity means new fields for industrial development. It means the extension of the can-making industry. There must be an extension in the clothing industry, the production of electricity, furniture, manufactures and similar lines of activity.

"A demand for recreation and education is created. This means the extension of such activities as the motion picture industry, etc.

"It means a greater demand for higher education, in order to equip teachers, farm managers, and farm mechanics with the special training needed in agricultural work."

MINISTER TO CHINA EXPECTS AGREEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"From my long acquaintance with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands during my visits here, and my knowledge of the people of the territory, I have every confidence in their ability to settle their own affairs."

This is the only comment that Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the United States to China, would make concerning Hawaii's Labor situation, and efforts are now being made at Washington, District of Columbia, to obtain legislation permitting the importation of unskilled labor for plantation work, when he passed through Honolulu recently, on his way to the Orient.

"The attitude of the United States is the policy of the 'Open Door' and the integrity of China, which has been our policy always and which is the same today," said Dr. Schurman. "Our relations with China have always been friendly and are more cordial today than ever. Our desire in addition to maintaining the 'Open Door' in China and preserving the integrity of the country, is to prove helpful to China in the great natural development now taking place under the Chinese Republic.

"A great opportunity for cooperation between Europe, Japan and the United States has come, the greatest ever. President Harding has called a conference for the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and also for the reduction of armaments. The two things go together.

"Nations cannot lay down the tools of war until they have removed the causes of war. In Washington, at the conference the President has called for November 11, the proposed date, these two problems will be considered together, and there is no element in the Pacific or Far Eastern situation, however much people may talk of the dangers of war, that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by means of a conference, at the American capital, of the allied and associated powers and China.

"There is the greatest opportunity for cooperation between Japan and the United States in the exercise of reason, common sense and the fair, mutual consideration of rights and interests.

"I look forward with the utmost confidence to great results from this conference, as I am sure that all of the nations of the world and their leaders desire, after the experience of the world war, to put an end to war.

"President Harding has such a genius for constructive adjustment of unsettled questions that I expect to see, as a result of the Washington conference, a satisfactory settlement of all Pacific and Far Eastern questions and a great forward step taken in the way of general disarmament on the part of the nations of the world."

ONTARIO TO DO AWAY WITH HIGH SCHOOL FEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Dr. F. W. Merchant, director of industrial and technical education for Ontario, informed the delegates to the Imperial Conference of Teachers that beginning with tomorrow no fees will be required in any of the high schools in the Province. R. S. Thornton, Minister of Education for Manitoba, urged a teachers' interchangeable certificate and a fixed status for teachers. S. J. Latta, Minister of Education for Saskatchewan, spoke of the difficult problem in that Province of teaching over two score nationalities to become Canadian citizens. He said that good headway was being made and that most of these people were anxious to become English-speaking Canadian citizens and did not like to be even called "New Canadians."

B. M. Allen of London, England, wanted to know what method Canada had for securing education for deserving students who were not well off financially. Professor Sissons of Victoria College, Toronto, informed the delegate that there was no such thing as state support. Frequently students earned enough money to support themselves. He added that these persons were among the best students and citizens.

CANADIAN TEACHERS PLAN AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Members of the Canadian Teachers Federation at their annual meeting in Toronto went on record as being in favor of reimbursing teachers in the western provinces who suffered financial loss during recent strikes. How the money is to be raised is another matter. There were some who wanted an annual assessment levied on each individual member of the federation for the purpose of forming a strike fund. Finally the resolution was toned down until now a referendum vote will be taken on the question whether every member shall be assessed 50 cents or $1 for "an expense and reserve fund." The convention took a very serious view of the immigration question. Many of the delegates were of the opinion that the federal government could do a great deal more toward restricting the immigration of "undesirables." Harry Charlesworth, the president, said it was the business of the teachers to educate the foreign immigrant and asked that the conference demand that the Dominion Government extend financial aid to the provincial authorities for the the education of these people.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN THE WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Despite the business of which many communities are complaining, the industrial department of the local Chamber of Commerce reports that during the first six months of 1921, new factories to the number of 118 established themselves in San Francisco. These new factories employ 1012 persons, of whom 686 are men and 326 women. Industries connected with the automotive industry and its accessories are the largest in the point of numbers among the new industries. Candy manufactories come second, and printing establishments third.

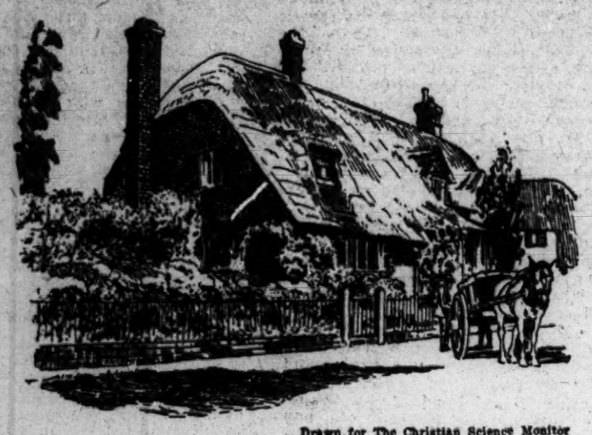
LONG RUSHINGTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A village is said to be retired when it is well off the beaten track; a man, when he has gone out of business, or, again, has been compulsorily removed from office. Long Rushington may claim to be retired in all three senses of the word. Can any other English village say the like?

First, it is a good hour's walk from the nearest railway station, even in the winter, when one's only object is to reach it as quickly as possible. In summer the journey takes longer, considerably longer if one cares for wild flowers, or is given to listening to the song of birds.

The village is retired in the more official sense, in that, having stood for centuries on the river, it is now,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A wonderful assortment of thatches

in effect, standing on a backwater. To the river it owes its existence, its shape, and part, at least, of its name. How could it help being "Long" when every building, bar the church, which holds itself circumspectly aloof, was bent on venturing as near the water as possible? All agreed that it was just as well to have a sloping garden in between and there was no great difference of opinion as to the amount of garden required. Here and there an abode stands a little more cautiously back than its neighbors, but to this day there has been no hint of a side street.

Nor can it have been so very long ago that Long Rushington enjoyed all the privileges and profits appertaining to a riverside position. There are some who can tell you of a time when every day scores of boats went by, more often on business than on pleasure, and will recall the steamer, and the wonder they thought it. Throughout the summer its passing was the event of the day, and at its signaled approach all would hasten down their gardens. Yet that the village looked to the land, rather than to the river, for its living, is manifest in the weather-beaten signs of its inns, the Crooked Billet, the Red Cow and the Barley Mow. But, whatever the river did or failed to do for the village, it has certainly led it a pretty dance. For just thereabouts, casting aside all thought of duty, it gave itself up to the whim and pleasure of the moment. Its course could hardly have been

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The hostess' sister at the Barley Mow

more fantastically truant had it been chasing butterflies. Fancy taking two miles and a half for what a river that really meant to get on in the world would have done quite comfortably in one! But there came a day of reckoning, when the river had to answer for its follies, and for the sad disorder into which it had allowed its affairs to fall. Men took to building bigger boats, and setting a higher value on their time, and the river was side-tracked in favor of a new cutting that saved a mile, and presented fewer problems in navigation.

The degradation which, doubtless, Long Rushington at first resented, has proved to be a blessing in disguise, and today the villagers can hear the scream with which the daily steamer—now a floating, glittering musical box of palatial proportions—blatantly announces her presence in the distant and unseen cutting. For the backwater has been to the village more than the river ever was, which, truth to say, was never meant for a business career. Once relieved of its uncongenial duties, it was free, to give full rein to the artistic temperament which, when engaged in active service, was its undoing. And it has made good use of its leisure, having collected within a mile of so of its course every loveliness of which the quiet English lowland is capable.

As one sails, or rows, or more wisely drifts—for it still remembers when it was a stream—along its surface one passes from one unpainted masterpiece to another, each as unforeseen and as rapidly unchallengeable as the last. Nothing comes amiss, from the stateliest group of patriarchal trees to the tiniest and most tremulous of water weeds. No season of the year, no hour of the day can beggar its beauties, though I have a suspicion that the river would soonest be judged of a still evening, in the summer or early autumn, when in the failing light all sense of substance has stolen away and nothing remains but a vision as little concerned with matter as is music itself.

There is in a backwater a charm denied to the main stream, a charm, too, that becomes rarer and dearer as life grows more strident and more strenuous. Already has Long Rushington cast its spell on many in search of peace. Some have felt it so good to be there that they have built themselves lordly mansions, that the venerable trees, with the traditions of the place at heart, do their best to conceal. There are also some modern workmen's cottages interpolated where the older houses are unneighborly, and a cooperative store at which you can get at least four kinds of biscuits. But on the whole Long Rushington has in an age of progress got off lightly. There is no cinema, and should a piano organ come along by mistake, it is talked of for a week afterward. The natives are much as they were before the seats in the church attained their present-gradient of one in five.

For the visitor there is little enough to do, and the village is shunned by all but quiet people who would be quieter. For the painter there is much to paint, for the man with a cheap camera there is a wonderful assortment of thatches, many of which appear to have been made for some other building, so that at times one is reminded of boys who, disturbed in their trespass, have snatched up the coat that is nearest, and have not yet found time to change. There are walks, and at the post office, may be hired a trap with a horse that can be induced to trot, when he has nothing better than you to think of. And there is, of course, the water, on which boats, being plentiful, the wise spend, or waste, the most of their time.

Every evening the village parliament meets in the parlor of the Barley Mow to go over the events of the day. The general talk is of agriculture and farming, whether Jim was right to refuse Bill's offer for the gray mare, whether Fred is likely to do any better with his wheat crop than he did last year, how a sheep of Martin's came to be on the road, and how long the weather is likely to hold. On occasion, however, the discussion, usually fragmentary, takes a higher flight and assumes something of the character of a full-dress debate. I had not been at the Barley Mow a week when I heard a debate that fairly staggered me. The subject was the relative merits of natural and artificial manures. Every man who spoke, whether yeoman or yokel, spoke to the point, tersely, fluently, and with perfect self-control. The summing-up by Mr. Warboys—a fine farmer and a most dignified chairman by use and wont—was a model of perspicacious impartiality. I was so greatly struck by the display that I mentioned the matter to Celia, as in the old-timbered sitting room she laid the table for my evening meal. Celia is the hostess' sister, a "Sweet Anne Page" to her Mistress Ford.

Celia laughed. "You have come by your honors quickly," she said.

"How do you mean?"

"It isn't many gentlemen are treated to that debate within the week—and some not at all. You have only been here five days."

"That debate! You speak as if you knew it."

"I ought to. I have heard it often enough. They keep it in stock, and when a stranger comes along who wins their approval, and they would have his good opinion in return, out it comes."

"Then it's all a put-up job."

"I would rather say that practice makes perfect. And remember it is their way of doing you honor."

"In short—the freedom of the city—of Long Rushington."

"That is a much nicer way of putting it."

"And so it was all prepared."

"I don't think you liked it the less on that account. But your meal is quite ready." Then with the most provoking gravity, "I hope, Sir, you won't like it any the less for having been prepared."

ARMY UNIT DECIDES ON VETERANS' CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Orville C. Blalock, training officer, who is in charge of the local office for the federal vocational training of disabled ex-service men, announced here recently that the traveling contact unit, otherwise known as the "clean-up squad," will be here September 2 and 3 for the purpose of getting into touch with every war veteran who is entitled to training and is not getting it.

Mr. Blalock said: "Here is a chance for neglected ex-service men. I want them to get into touch with me, if they think they are entitled to vocational training at government expense. I am authorized to issue transportation to all such men to have them come from anywhere in the county to this city on September 2, to meet the members of the 'clean-up squad.'

"The men who come will not find themselves up against a lot of formalities and red tape. Each cae will be gone into right on the spot, and a decision rendered which, if the man is eligible, will start him on his training right away.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

100 ACRES, HORSE, COW

100 poultry, 50 sheep, 40 ton hay, up-to-date farm machinery and tools included; one of best dairy and crop farm bargains offered in years; 40 acres machine-worked pasture; 500 cords hardwood, 1000 feet timber, large apple orchard, small fruits; fine set farm buildings, barn 45x50, silo, garage, etc.; handy to thriving New England town; only $2700, low terms. Shown by Mr. O. J. Sawyer, R. F. D., No. 4, Farmington, Me. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 294 Washington St., Boston. Send for our Special Bargain Journal; mailed free.

STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Mornings; in well furnished office; central location. Address A-33, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FENWAY—Beautifully furnished 3-room, bath and kitchenette, front apt. overlooking Fenway Park, Boston. For appointment phone Copley 6068-J.

TO LET in North Conway, N. H., for Sept. and Oct., 5-room cottage. Tel. Back Bay 8882, Boston.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET near the sea at Point of Pines, Revere, near Boston, Mass. From Oct. 1st to May 1st. 7 rooms, sleeping porch and bath. Very well furnished, in perfect condition, gas, electricity, furnace heat. Address M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

For Sale—Buffalo Robe
Address 902 Spruce St., Boulder, Colo.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD and Room in quiet old-fashioned home. Beautiful sur. delicious fruits and veg., nr. wat. Open until Oct. 15. Rates reasonable. MRS. C. M. N. CLAVERIE, R. F. D., Taunton, Mass.

"The House by the Side of the Road"
AN ideal haven of rest for professional and business people. Transients taken. Terms $21 to $35 per week. MRS. E. K. PEASE, Hatfield, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires room and board West Side below 96th St., New York City. A-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—double room, married couple, breakfast or meals optional. Vicinity Brookline or Jamaica Plain. Must be near garage. Address M-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, light cooking privileges; not over $6.00. J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE
Permanent position and satisfactory salary for woman possessing right qualifications; Protestant, college graduate preferred, over 28, alert, able to meet business men and personally handle correspondence; experience in engineering or construction lines advantageous but not essential; location New York City; interview only to those giving satisfactory information in first letter. H-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

POSITION open for housekeeper; country place, modern conveniences; near Boston. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Photographer for High Class Studio. Give experience and samples of work with application. GRADY STUDIO, 1015 2nd Ave., Seattle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with 13 years experience as Janitor and Manager, would like position as Caretaker and Collector of rents. Can furnish best references and bonds. Understand steam boilers and elevators. Address, PARKER, 7 Main St., Rm. 21, Brockton, Mass.

SITUATION wanted as year round caretaker of summer cottages; can do all small repairs; good references. W. L. BARKER, Kittery, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN with daughter in High School wishes position as cook where daughter could help. In Boston or near. MRS. S. S. P., Box 166, Hingham, Mass.

NOTICE

EXAMINATIONS FOR EVENING SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Friday, September 16, 1921.

At the Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M.

XL. Special Certificates Valid in Evening Schools:

For teachers in evening high schools of
(a) Bookkeeping, Commercial Geography and Commercial Law.
(b) Phonography and Typewriting.
(c) Penmanship.

XVII. Evening School Limited: For teachers of cookery, dressmaking, embroidery and millinery in evening elementary schools.

For eligibility, requirements and subjects of examination for the above-named certificates, see Board of Superintendent's Circular No. 53, 1920. Typewriting Machines.

Typewriting machines will be available at the examinations for the use of candidates who are to be examined in typewriting. Those who wish may furnish their own machines and should send them, carefully marked for identification, to the Normal School Building.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Wednesday, September 14, 1921. Teachers and members of the supervising staff are required to report for duty on Tuesday, September 13, 1921.

Examination for admission to the Normal School (college section) and to the Latin and day high schools will be held as follows:

NORMAL SCHOOL: For admission to the one-year course open to graduates of approved colleges and universities—On Friday, September 16, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the six-year course): on Tuesday, September 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Warren avenue; girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English (including Reading, Literature and Spelling); Arithmetic; Geography; and History and Civics.

(For admission to the four-year course);

Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools will be examined only on September 16, at the place and in the subjects indicated under High Schools, below.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Friday, September 16, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling, Grammar and Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography and Arithmetic.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary, School Committee.
14 Mason street, Boston.

ILLINOIS

AURORA

J. D. RICE & SON
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils and Glass
32 S. RIVER ST., AURORA, ILL.

CHICAGO

WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Rand 3057 Adjoining University Club

Fur Buying Advantages

Those who make their selections now from our complete display of Coats, Wraps and Coatees, by making a partial payment, may arrange for future delivery. Such customers are given a guarantee covering all possible price fluctuations.

Tel. Central 3038 Furs Remodeled

I. PERLSON
Fine Furs
Shop: 502 North American Building, N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Sts.
Chicago

GROCERIES AND MEATS

Suehlsen's Market House
2711 N. HALSTED Tel. L. V. 1005, CHICAGO

KOLBE BROS.
High Grade Groceries and Meats
2000-6 Broadway, Chicago
Phones L. V. 336-2256 Wellington 2206

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
13 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper Plate Engravers
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all lines of stationery for home and office. Special forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose leaf outfits, pocket size. Blank books and office supplies.
Remember the address—13 SO. LA SALLE ST.

Men's Furnishings
HUBERT SCHUMACHER
600 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2400

E. A. HOLDEN
Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings
7030-7032 North Clark Street, Chicago

Call Lake View 33
And see how pleasant it is to deal with
WERNER BROS.
FIRE PROOF STORAGE CO.
2815 Broadway
Packing—Shipping—Removals—Storage

THEODOR KRUEGER HARDWARE COMPANY
Hardware, Tools
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
4543 Broadway ("Uptown") CHICAGO
778 Milwaukee Avenue
Phones Edgewater 1240 Monroe 312

THE PERFECT MECHANICAL
Autopoint Pencil
Extra Leads 10c box
50 cents each
STEVENS, MALONEY & CO.
STATIONERS — PRINTERS — ENGRAVERS
21 So. La Salle St., Chicago

The Swiss Shop
BLOUSES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE
4425 BROADWAY —— Tel. Edgewater 4611
4606 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Sunnyside 536

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, $6,000,000.00

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
OF CHICAGO
3228 Lincoln Ave. Capital $250,000.00
Corner Melrose Street Surplus $50,000.00
Officers:
CHAS. JOHNSEN, President
OTTO J. GONDOLF, Vice-President
CHAS. HASTERLIK, Vice-President
HARRY H. GIBBONS, Vice-President
J. S. SQUIRES, Cashier
E. TESSMER, Assistant Cashier
DEPARTMENTS—Commercial Savings, Trust Department, Real Estate Loans, Safe Deposit Vaults, Foreign Exchange.

Wieland Dairy Company
Phone All Branches Lake View 2900
Main Office 3642 Broadway
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BOWMAN DAIRY CO.
MILK BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY
PURE CREAM BUTTER
MAIN OFFICE: 140 W. ONTARIO ST.
Telephone Superior 470

Forest Glen Creamery Company
Telephone L. V. 1158
Main Office 3737-39 Southport Avenue, CHICAGO
Bottled in the Country

Argyle Jewelry Store
1133 Argyle Ravenswood 2699

MILLINERY
ATWOOD & WALKER
4421 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 2778

GEO. B. BARWIG
FURNITURE HOUSE
"Home of Good Furniture"
3336 to 3344 North Clark Street, CHICAGO
Telephone Lake View 1176

Autumn's Smartest Style Conceptions at the One Unsurpassed Price
NO MORE $5.00 NO LESS
WATERMAN
1157 E. 63rd St.
CHICAGO

DECATUR

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mined Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 89

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Phoenix Shirt
FOR DRY GOODS

ILLINOIS

OAK PARK

Topken HARDWARE
1034 Lake St. Tel. O. P. 142

WILMETTE

A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

THE EARLE HAT
for
Women and Girls
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and Ivy corsets.

E. F. CALDWELL
61 MERRIMAC ST., Boston, established 1885; tel. Haymarket 3007-3008; save money on your long-distance hauls; 14 furniture trucks to give you prompt and efficient delivery service; packing, moving and storing of household goods; we insure all goods while in transit.

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.
44 Lagrange Street, Boston
Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retrimmed. Men's soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Women's Hats cleaned and repaired. Bands, bindings put on while you wait.

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
220 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BEALE & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1402

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

QUALITY DRY CLEANING
CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANERS
ST. LOUIS
3100 Arsenal St., 5902 Delmar Bl.

"The Tiffany of Cleaners"
St. Louis Cleaning Co.
Delicate work our specialty
4477 OLIVE ST.
Forest 4900 Del. 588

Forest 220 Delmar 3295-J
MAX SOULE—CLEANING and TAILORING CO.
1902 N. Union Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Quality and Fit Guaranteed
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing

D. L. Dyas, Pres. W. B. Shelp, Jr. V. Pres.
Main 1238
Main 1239
Established 1890
Dyas Shelp Realty Company
109 N. 9TH STREET
Specialists in flats, residences and apartments.

Werner Boot Shop
3171 South Grand Avenue

The ELGIN CREAMERY
operates one of the most sanitary stores in St. Louis. We carry high grade cheese, butter, spices, canned goods and delicacies.
4243 Manchester Ave. Grand 2904 W.

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2010 NORTH VANDEVENTER

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

—Say It With Flowers—
VESCELIUS
Floral Artist Gold Fish and Supplies
89 Broadway Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK

AUBURN

FOSTER-ROSS CO., Inc.
One of Auburn's Leading Department Stores
Fashion Progress Reliability Economy

NEW YORK CITY

De Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

RICHMOND HILL

HENRY BAHRENBURG
Rich Hill 4330-4331
3219 Jamaica Avenue, near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
154 Barrett Street, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

GOODMAN'S BAKERY
162 Jay St.
Pastry and Delicatessen

The Schenectady Clothing Co., Inc.
Clothiers, Hatters & Men's Furnishers
313-315 STATE STREET
Hugh Gibson, Pres.—Frank J. Eckel, Vice Pres.
Frank T. Walton, Treas.—Samuel E. Currie, Sec.

Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 2598 Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block

RINDLEFLEISH CLEANER AND DYER
116 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection.

WHITE PLAINS

PEOPLE'S MARKET, INC.
City Dressed Meats and Fancy Poultry
104 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

NOW SHOWING NEW FALL HATS
F. M. Denton—42½ Main Street
Next to Western Union White Plains, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, August 15, 1921.

ADVENTURING with Belinda to Island Farm, for the wind was high, and the oak beam foundations are not yet restored, I took with me two books: "The Salvaging of Civilization" by H. G. Wells, and the latest volume in the Golden Treasury Series—"A Book of English Verse on Infancy and Childhood"—not a book of verse for children, but a book of verse about children. One living room in Island Farm is habitable, and after a modest supper, fried eggs and macaroni (which Belinda cooked) I settled down with two candles and a brushwood fire to read "The Salvaging of Civilization."

FRANKLY, I did not expect to be interested in this new Wells in his schoolmaster mood, but I was—immensely, especially in Chapter II, "The Project of a World State," which was written originally as a lecture to be delivered in America. I regret that Mr. H. G. Wells did not visit America and deliver personally this fine, sane and stimulating essay in construction. In another of the papers in this book I find the following passage with which I so heartily agree that I copy it out: "A time will come when a politician who has willfully made war and promoted international dissension will be as sure of the dock and much surer of the noose than a private homicide."

I READ the Poems about Children book under less leisurely and more exciting conditions. Belinda was roasting a duck in the approved primitive way—that is, in the open air behind the Lean-to of our Elizabethan cottage. By the by, there is no doubt of this Kent yeoman's cottage dating from Elizabeth, as the village carpenter in uncovering a blocked-up window, with fragments of the old glass still adhering to it, found in a crevice a silver coin of the time of Elizabeth with that august monarch's head, and headdress, engraved upon it. Well—to return to that duck. It was being roasted over a wood fire, surrounded by bricks to circumvent the wind; and as Belinda made up the fire, and while the duck sizzled I read to her Robert Herrick's "Grace for a Child."

> Here a little child I stand,
> Heaving up my either hand:
> Cold as Paddocks though they be,
> Here I lift them up to Thee,
> For a Benizon to fall
> On our meat, and on us all.

Later, when Belinda had replenished the fire, and had turned the duck over, and the flames would not leap, and wood ran scarce I soothed her with this from Ben Jonson:

> It is not growing like a tree
> In bulk, doth make Man better be;
> Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
> To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:
> A lily of a day
> Is fairer far in May.
> Although it fall and die that night—
> It was the plant and flower of light.
> In small proportions we just beauties see;
> And in short measures life may perfect be.

Other poems I read to Belinda, at intervals, while the duck sizzled. It may be that poetry does not go with cooking, but the fact remains that when the duck was served it was so underdone that we had to dine off beans and potatoes, but as they came from our own vegetable garden, I did not mind the failure of the duck. I am learning something about the Simple Life. I am also learning that farming requires courage and endurance. Writing an article may be a toil, but I would rather write an article than milk a cow, or cook a duck.

THE afternoon post brought the following letter from R. H. of Letchworth:

"Dear Q. R.

"I think the only fair thing to the readers of your column—or columns—is to print a sketch of 'Belinda' straight away. Our appetites are whetted, and we shall give you no peace.

"I roared after reading the last, including the American's Description of Belinda.

"Belinda is too longsuffering. She will surely put her foot down.

"Is this a better description?

> Dear Belinda, Who are you?
> Well! I fancy you're the Q.
> Shining always like a star,
> Lighting up the little R."

My comment, after reading this letter, was—Although quite aware that self praise is no recommendation, it is evident that I must have an extraordinary loving and forgiving nature. Belinda and I should enter for the Dunmow Flitch of Bacon contest, wherein a Flitch of Bacon is awarded to the married couple who, for a year, live in harmony and charity. The husband receives the Flitch—the wife cooks it.

IT must be agreeable to be in Dorsetshire just now, for the Hardy Players, a Society of amateur actors, formed in the town of Dorsetshire about 16 yearz ago, is playing at intervals dramatized novels of Mr. Thomas Hardy. Last month they performed "Far from the Madding Crowd" and "Under the Greenwood Tree." The performances take place in country houses, and so successful have they been that it is proposed other counties in England should follow the example of the Hardy Players, and dramatize works that have been written in, or about the county.

POSSIBLY Sir Hall Caine, who is a master of the art of publicity, will set the wheels in motion for dramatic versions of his novels to be played in the Isle of Man. This week, after much advertisement, his latest work, "The Master of Man," has been issued. In the same week another "best selling" novelist issued a new book, "The Obstacle Race," by Ethel M. Dell. As usual, the critics are severe upon these two books, and, as usual, the public is buying them. Each of these authors is in the hundred-thousand-circulation class.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM, in spite of the most tempting offers, has firmly declined to visit America on a lecturing tour. He is now at Rapallo, his Italian home, making the final preparations for the uniform edition of his works. It is to be in 12 volumes, and there are to be 50 sets. I understand that the advance sales are so great that most of the edition is already exhausted.

AN interesting book that is almost ready for publication is "Men I have Painted," by J. M'Lure Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an artist and littérateur. His specialty is portraits: he has probably painted more portraits of celebrated people than any other artist of his time. Among the Americans included in his volume are Dr. Weir Mitchell, Colonel House, and Mr. Joseph Pennell. Each portrait is accompanied by a character sketch drawn from the conversations he had with his sitters while painting their portraits.

I REFERRED last week to the somewhat sad feelings I had on reading the names of the literary men and women who had been obliged to apply for a Civil List pension. But my spirits rose again when I read the following in the Fashionable Intelligence column—"Mr. and Mrs. William J. Locke will leave the Villa Simone, Cannes, during the month of August for the Hotel Bernascon, Aix-les-Baines." But we cannot all be popular novelists.

HOW persistent is "Pickwick." I am not one of those who read this immortal work every year, but I do dip into it, and occasionally quote it. I should like to have been with the Members of the City of London Pickwick Club, when they dined the other day at the Mansion House at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, who is the President this year. On these occasions it is the custom for members and guests to assume one of the rôles in Pickwick, and to endeavor to act up to the part. At this dinner the Lord Mayor was Mr. Pickwick. Another book, which I have just added to my library, is "Twelve Extra Illustrations to the Pickwick Papers" by Charles E. Brock, very spirited and amusing.

I AM reading "Courage in Politics" and other Essays, written between 1885 and 1896, by Coventry Patmore. Many I read years ago in the St. James's Gazette. The last paragraph of the Straight Statement which follows will amuse some men and annoy some women.

To Straight Statements I have added:

"Lord Macaulay is quoted as saying: 'Among the writers who have approached nearest to the manner of the great master (Shakespeare) we have no hesitation in placing Jane Austen.' Sir Henry Taylor, in his Autobiography, says 'Alfred Tennyson . . . spoke of Jane Austen, as James Spedding does, as next to Shakespeare.' Mary Russell Mitford puts 'Chaucer, Shakespeare, Scott, Jane Austen' together. George Eliot concludes a passage of otherwise sensible praise by backing the criticism of Lord Macaulay.

"Having read every one of Miss Austen's novels many times, with still renewed delight and admiration, I must not be charged with depreciatory and unsympathetic feelings if I point out that between Shakespeare or any other great imaginative writer and Miss Austen there are absolutely no terms of comparison except those of contraries. Shakespeare is so great that few of his readers, perhaps none, have ever taken in the whole of the purpose and significance of any one play. . . . Shakespeare stands alone for greatness, not for perfectness, which we never think about in reading him. Miss Austen is as small as she is perfect; but in reading her we never think of the smallness, but only of her really almost incomparable perfection. . . . Now compare Miss Austen's stories with 'Tom Jones,' or 'Vanity Fair,' or 'Barchester Towers.' . . . And the truth is, that 'Tom Jones,' 'Vanity Fair,' and 'Barchester Towers' are works of more value than 'Emma,' 'Northanger Abbey,' and 'Sense and Sensibility,' because the former are masculine and the latter feminine."—From "Courage in Politics," by Coventry Patmore.

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are—"Tihiti." By George Calderon.

Because George Calderon was a trained observer and picturesque writer. He lived with the Islanders, and drew as near to their hearts as any writer of the century.

"Reflections of a Financier." By Otto H. Kahn.

Because whether we like it or not, Finance plays an important part in the reconstruction of the day, and Mr. Kahn has shown himself to be a wise and impressive guide.

"Collected Verse" of A. B. Patterson.

Because Patterson shares with Henry Lawson the distinction of being the People's Laureate of Australia. As a poet he has few subtleties: he sings the deeds of a free, spacious pioneer life.

Q. R.

A SCHOLAR'S THESIS

The Formation of Tennyson's Style. By J. F. A. Pyre. Madison: The University of Wisconsin. $1.50.

Though this "study, primarily, of the versification of the early poems" represents the sort of scholarly analysis against which there is considerable reaction nowadays, yet it is written with a certain verve which should prevent its being wholly dull to the lay reader. It is of the sort to put on the shelf beside "English Metrists," by T. S. Omond, or "Milton's Prosody," by Robert Bridges, both excellent but very technical studies.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Moltke. By Lieut.-Col. F. E. Whitton, C. M. G. Makers of the Nineteenth Century Series. Edited by Basil Williams. London: Constable & Co. 18s. 6d.

I

In the last twenty years only one book had been written in English about the great soldier who won the Franco-Prussian War. It is a curious and significant fact. For memoirs and biographies account for an unusually large proportion of English literature; they are more commonly published and more greedily read in English than in any other language, and the Anglo-Saxon people are not slow, as a rule, to appreciate the qualities of great men. Mr. Basil Williams has recognized the catholic taste of Englishmen for greatness by including in his series of "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" such various heroes as Abdul Hamid, Diaz and Li Hung Chang. Bismarck, too, was bound to be chosen. But Moltke? One wonders whether the public instinct, which for 20 years never took sufficient interest in the man to demand a book about him, was not perhaps right after all.

Yet Moltke made the German army. There can be no question about it. And the German army certainly molded a great part of European history in the latter half of the nineteenth century. So that it is about the German army, its methods and its achievements, rather than about Moltke himself that Colonel Whitton tells us in his book. The fact is that about Moltke there is uncommonly little to tell; the importance of the man lay not in what he was but in what he did.

It was Guy de Maupassant who maintained that the great men in the world's history are known and loved for what they said; some phrase coined on the spur of the moment, some quick retort or flash of wit or insight carries their fame down the centuries forever. But Moltke was famous for his silence: the man who "could be silent in seven languages" (or, more strictly speaking, eight) was never guilty of an immortal impromptu. "Erst wägen, dann wagen" was his motto. He weighed, considered, concluded and then acted and said nothing. Practical soldiers called him a "library rat," and the street boys of Berlin knew him very well, where his strength lay, when they shouted to him on the eve of war to "turn out another good plan." With the cruel accuracy of a caricature, lampoonists hit upon the characteristics of the man when they circulated doggerel verses in 1870 which may be roughly rendered:

> Moltke never has been heard
> To pronounce a single word;
> Good old Moltke looks around
> Everywhere without a sound.

II

Mr. Basil Williams reminds us in his preface how scarce are the "strong, silent men" among the makers of history. The reason is not far to seek. Those who would exercise an influence upon their fellow men can seldom afford to be inarticulate or inscrutable. They must interpret themselves in speech, and not pass silently from meditation to action. They need the sympathy and the understanding of others, both as an encouragement to themselves and as an instrument for the attainment of their ends. But this was not Moltke's case. He had no need to bother himself about public opinion, because the German people had learned to submit to authority; he had no need to win the affection of his men, because the German Army relied on discipline more than on enthusiasm. The only mention of public opinion in this book is in connection with the siege of Paris, when armchair critics at home demanded the bombardment of the city and Moltke deliberately kept them waiting. The only mention of his association with the rank and file occurs where Moltke led the second corps into battle at Gravelotte, and the story is described as apocryphal.

It is scarcely surprising that the memory of such a man should not have inspired posterity. Even his career as a soldier is unusually barren of incident and glamour. When he was 66 years old he "had done practically no field service for 40 years and had never commanded a brigade or a battalion or even a company in action." In a life of more than 90 years he spent less than five years altogether on active service. The fact is that his life's work consisted not so much of the campaigns in which he played a part as in the long period of preparation and silent labor which came to fruition on the field of battle. That work may entitle him to a place among the makers of the nineteenth century, but it can scarcely provide the material for a biography.

III

Of the character of the man there is not more in this book than could be summed up in a few sentences. "I have had no chance of forming a character," he said of himself; "I am often painfully conscious of it. The preponderance of reason over inclination often causes me moral depression, such as others feel from opposite causes." And yet, lest it should be thought that he was but the incarnation of a cold and calculating mind, it is fair to add that when we catch a glimpse of what lies deeper in him than mere thinking, we find plentiful signs of a rather unexpected kindliness. The letter which he wrote to his mother, when he was driven to ask her to pay for a second horse which he was required to keep but could not afford, is a model of gentleness and consideration, a really lovable letter. His lifelong affection for his wife is as beautiful a thing as well could be. His views of war are not the views of a brutalized militarist by any means. "You need not envy us this war," he wrote from Turkey; "it is full of horrors . . . to find children with bayonet wounds gives one a melancholy insight into the whole business." Thirty-three years later he had not changed. "I do not wish to be in a hurry to adopt the last cruel alternative of a regular bombardment," he wrote from Versailles. What provoked him about the francs-tireurs was not the treachery of irregular warfare but the limitless extension of the scope of war which the practice seemed to inaugurate. "It is bad enough when armies have to tear each other to pieces; but to set nations against each other is not an advance but a lapse into barbarism." Yet he somehow reconciled these kindly views with an almost religious belief in his own profession of arms. "War is an element in the order of the world ordained by God. . . . Without war the world would stagnate and lose itself in materialism." Clearly the enigma of his character cannot be solved by any simple answer.

IV

The inflexible determination of the man was proved early in his career when his extreme poverty led him to undertake a translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," for which he received less than £25. Indeed he had been brought up in a stern school. "I had no education but thrashing," he said in later years. But he was neither a bore nor a bookworm. As a lieutenant he wrote home, "I have been to 11 balls in the last fortnight," and as a captain he navigated the cataracts of the Euphrates on a raft and rode 760 miles in 26 days for his own amusement. In Turkey, according to the testimony of one of his fellow officers, "he was always with every reconnaissance, daring and dashing . . . a chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." All this may win our admiration; but somehow this man who would be "a kind of legendary hero" to the Turks, still seems distant and unfamiliar. It is a relief to find now and again that in some homelier ways he had his weaknesses; that he loved a game of whist, for instance, and played it shockingly badly. For a flash of humor one may look in vain. His letters are "informative and voluminous," but they "lack descriptive power and are totally devoid of humor." If only it had been recorded of him that once in his life he made a joke! There is an awkward kind of aloofness even about his characteristic attitude: "his right hand held to his cheek and his left hand supporting the right elbow," perhaps a little stiffly. It is difficult to be enthusiastic about this man of granite. His very virtues alienate affection.

But these are trivialities; not from the point of view of readers of a biography, but from the point of view of the historian, who has to judge of the merits of a man and not of his attractions. A life of Moltke is almost bound to be military history pure and simple, and Colonel Whitton approaches his subject chiefly with a view to its professional interest. Even of Moltke's merits as a soldier there are two opinions; so that the story is not by any means a monotonous catalogue of praise. The great strategist seems to have seriously underrated the importance of sea power, both as regards Russia in the south and Denmark in the north; his failure to use cavalry for reconnaissance led him more than once to blunders which might have been fatal; though he realized at a very early date the value of the field telegraph, he allowed general headquarters to depend on mounted men for communication with army headquarters throughout the Battle of Gravelotte.

V

These and many other professional questions have become bones of contention among the experts. But against a mass of comparatively minor criticisms a few great unchallengeable facts can be set to outweigh them. Moltke was great enough first to make the army which he could trust and then (a far more difficult thing) to trust it. He made a machine which worked almost by itself and he then had the courage to leave it alone. His "directives" can be compared with nothing that had existed before his time, unless it be the example of General Grant in 1864. As an organizer and administrator he must also rank with the highest. The processes of his work in this respect are not seen, but the results are evident, for example, in the change of front which made possible the victory of Sedan—an immensely complicated operation executed by the whole German Army without a hitch. Lastly, Moltke had that insight which belongs only to the prophets among men. He could see what mattered in warfare; and three times in this book we are reminded that this German of Germans never doubted that the cost of violating the neutrality of Belgium would be the intervention of England.

Colonel Whitton has made the most of his subject, and he has had the foresight to use Lenbach's portrait of the old Field Marshal as the frontispiece of this volume. Nobody could look on such a face and go away unanswered. The book is well provided with maps, but it seems extraordinary that battle plans should have been included in several cases without a scale to indicate distances.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Tired Radicals and Other Papers. By Walter Weyl. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $2.

In these papers, which make a study of "class consciousness" among workers in the United States, and deal somewhat with similar sociological phenomena in England, China, and Japan, there is a constant note of sad sympathy. It is curious how a writer on social conditions often shows a certain weariness even in his enthusiasms. This, of course, is not an essential quality of realism, nor of a modern wakening. So, though the comments in this book have considerable journalistic effectiveness, they will probably not aid greatly in the construction of a new world. The author, unfortunately, is not truly radical enough to be consistently constructive in his comments.

A FRENCH LYRIST

Paul Verlaine. By Harold Nicolson. London: Constable Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d.

Paul Marie Verlaine was born at Metz in 1844, and passed away in Paris in 1896. As good an English biography as need be, written by Mr. Harold Nicolson, has just been published by Messrs. Constable. The value of the poet is not in his life, sad and tumultuous, but in his work, and only in a small part of his work. It is the chief merit in Mr. Nicolson's book that he selects the excellent among the verses of Verlaine, and, in his instructive concluding chapter, lucidly explains the relation of the poet's work to the literature of his time, and since.

French verse is little read by English-speaking people; even the French themselves need a special education in order to appreciate the elaborate technique of their classic poets; and it was one of the enterprises of the Romantics of 1830 and onward so to modify the classic tradition that poetry might be free to deal with all familiar things familiarly. Victor Hugo did much to enfranchise the art of the poet.

> Et sur les bataillons d'alexandrins carrés,
> Je fis souffler un vent révolutionnaire.
> Je suis un bonnet rouge au vieux dictionnaire.

Thus Hugo in his magnificent way. He accomplished much; but the younger poet did much more, and perhaps without the same deliberate intention. The form of Verlaine's exquisite verse is wrought exactly to fit his thought; and his thought is never (like the great Romantics) dramatic, nor does he attempt narrative. Verlaine is first of all a lyric poet. He has been called a Symbolist; and if Mr. Nicolson's definition of Symbolism be accepted, Verlaine is an accomplished exponent of the method. "The two main characteristics of Symbolism," writes Mr. Nicolson, are "intimacy and suggestion . . . our sentiment of association is set vibrating by these references." In a word, Verlaine's method is the method of achieving his effect by the device of association; "a pleasurable chord is struck by the thought of other objects, intimate to us, which have precisely such a connection in our own experience." We are familiar with the device in English verse; but when Verlaine wrote, its deliberate employment was a new thing. Rhythm, melody, choice of words: these were all directed to the same end, instead of being dictated by tradition. Thus:

> Après Trois Ans
> Avant poussé la porte étroite qui chancelle,
> Je me suis promené dans le petit jardin
> Qu'éclairait doucement le soleil du matin.
> Pailletant chaque fleur d'une humide étincelle.
> Rien n'a changé. J'ai tout revu: l'humble tonnelle
> De vigne folle avec les chaises de rotin . . .
> Le jet d'eau fait toujours son murmure argentin
> Et le vieux tremble sa plainte sempiternelle.

The student of French verse will recognize the cunning of this consummate artistry. It is true that the qualities described, as Mr. Nicolson observes, are not peculiar to Verlaine, nor to the other Symbolists; but "the point is that the Symbolists were the first to raise what had been an accidental virtue in others to the level of a doctrine for themselves." That seems a sensible criticism. But there is another point, which is that Symbolism or no Symbolism, Verlaine at his best was an artist gifted with a singularly delicate perception, which was all his own, and which would have found charming expression in any circumstances.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER

History of The New York Times, 1851-1921. By Elmer Davis. New York: The New York Times. $2.00.

No student of journalism in the United States could afford to overlook this "History of The New York Times," for whether or not one approves of the theory on which that newspaper is run, its history shows some of the important conditions of American journalism that have to be reckoned with. Mr. Davis has written a very interesting book, in which the facts and incidents, however, are rather more entertaining than the explanations of policy. As to policies, a paper usually has to speak for itself, whereas concrete experiences in newspaper publishing which could not be reported at the time deserve recording as history.

In some respects the present volume tends to be a defense of the newspaper's attitude in general and in particular, even more than a history. Yet this defense consists largely of a presentation of developing thought. From the whole, one feels that, as Mr. Davis remarks, "at any rate the paper which published the first literary works of Henry Adams and John L. Sullivan may be credited with a certain breadth of taste, as well as with a keen realization of the variety of belletristic talent produced in Boston." Perhaps this is as good a sentence as any to give here a casual impression of the book.

In the production of a daily newspaper, of course, it is not merely a taste for everything but a wise discrimination, that counts, since proper selection and arrangement are essential when immensely more material than can be used is gathered each day. It is interesting to see something of how The Times has, in its own estimation, been discriminating. Mr. Davis' book is, in fact, the autobiography of a large newspaper, and as such reveals both weaknesses and strength, both mistakes and wisdom, all expressed with considerable frankness in a pleasant style.

A CAUSERIE

On Concluding Stanzas

Many of the poems of the last 50 years are remarkable for the heights of power and beauty to which they attain in their concluding stanzas. With Matthew Arnold and with John Masefield it has been theory of art to produce their richest and most striking simile, their most harmonious combination of words, when the theme of the poem is done with. In "The Scholar Gypsy" Arnold displays a series of quiet pictures of the Cumner Hills and of the country surrounding Oxford through which the pensive, almost somber figure of the scholar wanders season after season. There is a subdued poignancy in the stanzas. The colors are used sparingly, the music is controlled to suit the retrospective theme; but in the last 19 lines the poet rounds off the symmetry of his work with a glowing simile that strikes the highest note of the composition. Though Arnold was sincere in all he wrote, and one feels that in no single line is he false to his ideals, yet it is in such passages that his skill as a craftsman and the truth of his artistic ideals are most surely evidenced.

> As some grave Tyrian trader, from the sea,
> Descried at sunrise an emerging prow
> Lifting the cool-haired creepers stealthily,
> The fringes of a southward-facing brow
> Among the Ægean Isles:
> And saw the merry Grecian coaster come,
> Freighted with amber grapes, . . .
> Green bursting figs, and tunnies steeped in brine;
> And knew the intruders on his ancient home,
> The young light-hearted Masters of the waves;
> And snatched his rudder, and shook out more sail,
> And day and night held on indignantly
> O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale,
> Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,
> To where the Atlantic raves
> Outside the Western Straits, and unbent sails.
> There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam,
> Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come;
> And on the beach undid his corded bales.

In "Tristram and Iseult," when the tragedy of Tristram is ended and the poet has drawn his philosophic conclusions, he delights his readers with the picture of Iseult and her children "Under the hollies that bright winter's day," and with the story she tells to them of Medlin and Vivien. So the poem nears its end with a glimpse of

> the fairy-haunted land,
> Away the other side of Brittany,
> Beyond the heaths, edged by the lonely sea;
> Of the deep forest-glades of Broce-liande.

"Sohrab and Rustum," the epic of the Persian and Tartar heroes fighting on the Oxus shore, is scattered throughout with striking comparisons and vivid metaphors, but again it is when the incident of the poem has received its last word, when Rustum crouches silently upon the sands beside his son, and the Tartar and Persian hosts have withdrawn to their camps, that the poet speaks out in his noblest language. The whole camp seems to have been but a prelude to these few lines which follow the course of the Oxus.

> Right for the Polar Star, past Orgunjé
> Brimming, and bright, and large; then sands begin
> To hem his watery march, and dam his streams,
> And split his currents; that for many a league
> The shorn and parcell'd Oxus strains along
> Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles—
> Oxus forgetting the bright speed he had
> In his high mountain cradle in Pamere,
> A foiled circuitous wanderer:—till at last
> The longed-for dash of waves is heard, and wide
> His luminous home of waters opens, bright
> And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars
> Emerge, and shine upon the Aral Sea.

The movement is as majestic as the metaphor, and as the poet's thought behind it.

In his three great narrative poems, "The Widow of the Bye Street," "Dauber," and "The Daffodil Fields," John Masefield demonstrates the same idea. The tragic closing of the story is followed in each case by a musical stanza or two that are sheer tributes to the beauty which Masefield finds in all life. The widow's song taken up by the laborers in the fields

> And many times they try it, now grave, now gay,
> Till, with full throat, over the hills away,
> They lift it clear; oh, very clear it towers
> Mixed with the wish of many falling flowers.

the ship making port after her tempestuous rounding of the Horn, when Dauber's tribulations in the service of his art are ended:

> Then in the sunset flush they went aloft,
> And unbent sails in that most lovely hour
> When the light gentles and the wind is soft
> And beauty in the heart breaks like a flower,—
> Working aloft they saw the mountain tower,
> Snow to the peak; they heard the launchmen shout;
> And bright along the bay the lights came out.

and at the end of "The Daffodil Fields," the full-rigged ships turned seaward:

> And the great ships go outward, bubbling to the brink,
> Outward, with men upon them, stretched in line,
> Handling the halliards to the ocean gates,
> Where flicking windflaws fill the air with brine,
> And all the ocean opens. Then the mates
> Cry, and the sunburnt crew no longer waits,
> But sing triumphant and the topsail fills
> To this old tale of woe among the daffodils.

All these imagistic bursts of song ring with a note of triumph and beauty. All Masefield's poetry moves with a fresh vigor which is perhaps born of the sea to which he gave some of the early years of his life and which has entwined its influence through the best of his work. The appeal of his poetry originates in this fresh vigor and his enthusiastic love of beauty, and these attributes as a rule rise to their finest expression in the closing stanzas of his longer poems. This is also evident in the two sea ballads—"The Wanderer" and "The River"—though not in the same degree. The slow dignified measure of "The Wanderer" maintains an equal harmony throughout, with scarcely a change in the rhythm.

"Ave" by Charles G. D. Roberts, is an ode for the Shelley centenary, but over and beyond this it is a poem of the Tantramar coast, its tides and marshes. The last two stanzas provide a good example of the striking simile used at the close of a long poem. The poet's imagination must return again to the tides of Tantramar, whose ebb and flow sets the stately measure for the opening stanzas.

> Your tides are at the full. Your wizard flood,
> With every tribute stream and brimming creek,
> Ponders, possessor of the utmost good,
> With no more left to seek:
> So might some lord of men, whom force and fate
> And his great heart's unvanquishable power
> Have thrust with storm to his supreme estate,
> Ascend by night his solitary tower
> High o'er the city's lights and cries uplift.
> Silent he ponders the scrolled heaven to read
> And the keen stars conflicting message sift,
> Till the slow signs recede,
> And ominously scarlet dawns afar
> The day he leads his legions forth to war.

This idea of the culmination of power and harmony in the last lines of a poem of medium length was put into words by Edgar Allan Poe in his article on the writing of "The Raven." To insure the attainment of this end he wrote the last few stanzas of "The Raven" first, and then constructed the rest of the poem to harmonize with and lead up to them. But probably the poems quoted were not composed in any strict adherence to this edict. The majestic and colorful stanzas with which they close are rather the natural and unrestrained expression of their author's sense of beauty. When the poet has worked out his poem with strict regard to form, rhythm and matter, and sees the work completed according to his plan, he releases a little the restraint in which he has held his enthusiasm, and the fire of his song glows through the printed word.

A RUSSIAN DRAMA

Tsarevitch Alexei. Tragedy in Five Acts. By D. S. Merejkovski. Prague. Publishing House "Kreml" (J. Otto). Krons. 25.

If Leo Tolstoy, according to Bernard Shaw, is a tragedian in the Shakespearean sense, Dmitri Merejkovski represents the classical tradition. His tragedies suggest the austere and pure vision of the antique Greek theater. Shakespeare and Tolstoy are more human. They dilute the sublime and the terrible with the grotesque. Not so Merejkovski. He decidedly lacks the sense of humor. But his sense of grandeur is unparalleled.

Merejkovski is not an iconoclast; he dreams of a harmonious fusion of the heterogeneous elements, the attainment of a superior unity in which the dualism should be resolved. In the masterly drawn visions of ancient Byzantium which occur in his novel, "The Death of the Gods, Julian the Apostate," Merejkovsky underlines the weak points of that gorgeous civilization. He has been in Constantinople, has traveled in Asia Minor and Syria, where he could see the remains of the past splendor. Then in "The Resurrection of the Gods" he invokes scenes of another brilliant epoch—that of the Italian Renaissance. But there, also, he found the dualism which occupied his mind, in acute form, embodied as it was in Leonardo da Vinci and Savonarola. Turning to Russian history, Merejkovski recognized there again familiar features confirming his conception of moral evolution.

"The Death of the Gods," "The Resurrection of the Gods," and "Peter and Alexei," these are the successive stages of a grandiose trilogy Merejkovski wrote between 1896 and 1905. This series has been translated into many European languages, and published in many editions. A new monumental work, "Paul I," "Alexander I," and "The Seventeenth of December" (the reign of Nicholas I) has since been written. The author entitles it "The Reign of the Beast," a title which expresses Merejkovski's condemnation of that "glorious" past, as it is usually termed. With the exception of "Paul I," which originally was conceived as a drama, the new trilogy, as well as the old, consists of novels. One of them, "The Decembrists," has been adapted to the stage lately, and now Merejkovski has himself made the attempt to dramatize "Peter and Alexei." The new drama has been staged in Warsaw and Prague and will be performed in Berlin and Paris.

For the Student in College and Boarding School

Address and Memory Books, Writing Portfolios, Diaries, Stationery.

Prints—framed and unframed—Quaint Bits of China, Pottery, etc., for room decoration.

Latest and Best Books—in all Languages. Standard Authors in beautiful Bindings. Old and Rare Books. Bibles. Magazines.

Prompt Service

BRENTANO'S

Booksellers to the World

5th Ave. at 27th St., N. Y.

THE HOME FORUM

A Summer Evening

The clouds grow clear, the pine-wood glooms and stills
With brown reflections in the silent bay,
And far beyond the pale blue-misted hills
The rose and purple evening dreams away.
The thrush, the veery, from mysterious dales
Rings his last round: and outward like a sea
The shining, shadowy heart of heaven unveils—
. . . . . .

—Archibald Lampman.

Pen Arrives in Oxbridge

So the coach drove up to that ancient and comfortable inn, the Trencher, which stands in Main Street, Oxbridge, and Pen with delight and eagerness remarked, for the first time, gownsmen going about, chapel-bells clinking (bells in Oxbridge are ringing from morning-tide till even-song), —towers and pinnacles rising calm and stately over the gables and antique house-roofs of the city. Previous communications had taken place between Dr. Portman on Pen's part, and Mr. Buck, Tutor of Boniface, on whose side Pen was entered; and as soon as Major Pendennis had arranged his personal appearance, so that it should make a satisfactory impression upon Pen's tutor, the pair walked down Main Street, and passed the great gate and belfry-tower of Saint George's College, and so came, as they were directed, to Saint Boniface, where again Pen's heart began to beat as they entered at the wicket of the venerable ivy-mantled gate of the college. It is surmounted with an ancient dome almost covered with creepers, and adorned with the effigy of the Saint from whom the House takes its name, and many coats-of-arms of its royal and noble benefactors.

The porter pointed out a queer old tower at the corner of the quadrangle, by which Mr. Buck's rooms were approached, and the two gentlemen walked across the square, the main features of which were at once and for ever stamped in Pen's mind—the pretty fountain playing in the center of the fair grass plats; the tall chapel windows and buttresses rising to the right; the hall, with its tapering lantern and oriel window; the lodge, from the doors of which the Master issued awfully in rustling silks; the lines of the surrounding rooms pleasantly broken by carved chimneys, grey turrets, and quaint gables—all these Mr. Pen's eyes drank in with an eagerness which belongs to first impressions; and Major Pendennis surveyed with that calmness which belongs to a gentleman who does not care for the picturesque. . . .

"Saint George's is the great College of the University of Oxbridge, with its four vast quadrangles, and its beautiful hall and gardens, and the Georgians, as the men are called, wear gowns of peculiar cut, and give themselves no small airs of superiority over all other young men. Little Saint Boniface is but a petty hermitage in comparison of the huge consecrated pile alongside of which it lies. But considering its size it has always kept an excellent name in the University. Its "ton" is very good; the best families of certain counties have time out of mind sent up their young men to Saint Boniface; the College livings are remarkably good, the fellowships easy; the Boniface had had more than their fair share of University honors; their boat was third up on the river. . . . In the comfortable old wainscoted College-Hall, and round about Roubilliac's statue of Saint Boniface there are portraits of many eminent Bonifacians. . . .—there is Lord Chief-Justice Hicks—the Duke of St. David's, K. G., Chancellor of the University and Member of this College—Sprott the poet, of whose fame the College is justly proud—Dr. Blogg, the late Master, and friend of Dr. Johnson, who visited him at Saint Boniface—and other lawyers, scholars, and divines, whose portraitures look from the walls; or whose coats-of-arms shine in emerald and ruby, gold and azure, in the tall windows of the refectory. . . .

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbor amongst the groves of Academe, Pen now found his way, leaning on his uncle's arm, and they speedily reached Mr. Buck's rooms, and were conducted into the apartment of that courteous gentleman.

He had received previous information from Doctor Portman regarding Pen, with respect to whose family, fortune, and personal merits the honest doctor had spoken with no small enthusiasm. Indeed, Portman had described Arthur to the tutor as "a young gentleman of some fortune and landed estate, of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, and possessing such a character and genius as were sure, under proper guidance, to make him a credit to the College and the University." Under such recommendations, the tutor was, of course, most cordial to the young freshman and his guardian, . . . and in consequence of the highly favorable report he had received of Mr. Arthur Pendennis, said he should be happy to give him the best set of rooms to be had in College—a gentleman-pensioner's set, indeed, which were just luckily vacant. When a College magnate takes the trouble to be polite, there is no man more splendidly courteous. Immersed in their books, and excluded from the world by the gravity of their occupations, these reverend men assume a solemn magnificence of compliment in which they rustle and swell as in their grand robes of state. Those silks and brocades are not put on for all comers or every day.

When the two gentlemen had taken leave of the tutor in his study, and returned to Mr. Buck's ante-room, or lecture-room, a very handsome apartment, turkey-carpeted, and hung with excellent prints and richly-framed pictures, they found the tutor's servant already in waiting there, accompanied by a man with a bag full of caps and a number of gowns, from which Pen might select a cap and gown for himself, and the servant, no doubt, would get a commission proportionable to the service done by him. Mr. Pen was all in a tremor of pleasure as the bustling tailor tried on a gown, and pronounced that it was an excellent fit; and then he put the pretty College cap on, in a rather dandified manner, and somewhat on one side, as he had seen Fiddiscombe, the youngest master at Grey Friars, wear it.—"Pendennis," by W. M. Thackeray.

Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

El Capitan, Yosemite Valley, California

Mercy Warren's Letters

In her book on Mercy Warren, the American writer of revolutionary times, Alice Brown tells us:

"The most casual glance at the correspondence of Mercy Warren is enough to send the mind fondly and appealingly in another direction,—toward that chapter in Cranford where dear Miss Matty goes over the letters of her 'ever-honoured father and dearly-beloved mother,' . . . One feels like praying Mrs. Warren to chronicle her desire for a 'white Paduasoy,' . . . No hope of that! she is painfully abstract, and, so far as her correspondence bears witness, she lived upon stilts. She seldom indulges in a request so severely practical as that of Abigail Adams to her husband at Philadelphia, in 1775:—

"'Purchase me a bundle of pins and put them in your trunk for me. The cry for pins is so great that what I used to buy for seven shillings and sixpence are now twenty shillings, and not to be had for that. A bundle contains six thousand, for which I used to give a dollar; but if you can procure them for fifty shillings, or three pounds, pray let me have them.' . . .

"One strikingly characteristic letter is that wherein she avows to her husband her intention of ignoring politics for the time being, having so many items of domestic interest to tell him. The mind starts up in pleased alertness. Now at last we are to know something actual about the stately dame! Thereupon she describes a memorable walk with her sister, Mrs. Otis. After a general allusion to the 'Beauties of Nature,' she adds: 'We moved from field to field & from orchard to orchard with many Reflections on the tumultuous joy of the Great and the gay and the restless anxieties of political life. Nothing was wanting to compleat the felicity of this Hour of Rural Enjoyment but the Company of Strephon & Collin Whose observations might have improved the understanding while their presence would have gladdened the Hearts of their favorite Nymphs.'

"Reflections, forsooth! Catch up thy skirts, dear dame, now thou art out of door, and caper away to the oaten pipe! We shall love thee the better for it.

"You can never, so to speak, take her unreservedly to your heart. Moreover, she is too academic to appeal often to a reader through those engaging lapses of spelling so endearing in the writers of an earlier day. . . ."

El Capitan, a Type of Permanence

Entering the Valley, gazing overwhelmed with the multitude of grand objects about us, perhaps the first to fix our attention will be the Bridal Veil, a beautiful waterfall on our right. Its brow, where it first leaps free from the cliff, is about nine hundred feet above us; and as it sways and sings in the wind, clad in gauzy, sunsifted spray, half-falling, half-floating, it seems infinitely gentle and fine; but the hymns it sings tell the solemn power hidden beneath its soft clothing. . . .

On the other side of the Valley, almost immediately opposite the Bridal Veil, there is another fine fall, considerably wider than the Veil when the snow is melting fast and more than one thousand feet in height, measured from the brow of the cliff where it first springs out into the air to the head of the rocky talus on which it strikes and is broken up into ragged cascades. It is called the Ribbon Fall or Virgin's Tears. During the spring floods it is a magnificent object, but the blasts of spray that fill the recess in the wall which it occupies prevent a near approach.

Just beyond this glorious flood the El Capitan Rock, regarded by many as the most sublime feature of the Valley, is seen through the pine groves, standing forward beyond the general line of the wall in most imposing grandeur, a type of permanence. It is thirty-three hundred feet high, a plain, severely simple, glacier-sculptured face of granite, the end of one of the most compact and enduring of the mountain ridges, unrivaled in height and breadth and flawless strength.—"The Yosemite," John Muir.

For a Young Architect

Among the first habits that a young architect should learn, is that of thinking in shadow, not looking at a design in its miserable liny skeleton; but conceiving it as it will be when the dawn lights it, and the dusk leaves it; when its stones will be hot, and its crannies cool; when the lizards will bask on the one, and the birds build in the other. Let him design with the sense of cold and heat upon him; let him cut out the shadows, as men dig wells in unwatered plains; and lead along the lights, as a founder does his hot metal; let him keep the full command of both, and see that he knows how they fall, and where they fade. His paper lines and proportions are of no value; all that he has to do must be done by spaces of light and darkness; and his business is to see that the one is broad and bold enough not to be swallowed up by twilight, and other deep enough not to be dried like a shallow pool by a noon-day sun.—John Ruskin.

Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is primarily a religion of works, a religion of enduring achievement. Because of this, it most effectually fills a long-felt want. Humanity has grown weary and dissatisfied with the kind of preaching which lacks practice, with profession without proof, with mere words which do not bring forth the fruit of good deeds. This consistent dissatisfaction with the old way of doing things has brought forth a new yet old slogan, a slogan which makes insistent demands for more and more constructive achievement. No sooner does some one introduce an improved method by which to accomplish some needful task, than almost immediately thereafter another will propose a better and easier way to effect the same end. So it is that what today might very well be considered a remarkable achievement is accepted tomorrow as worthy of only passing attention. The inescapable process of unfoldment thus must inevitably continue, until the method and mission of Christian Science is more universally received; until it is more clearly seen that the Way shown us by the Master, Christ Jesus, nineteen centuries ago, is just exactly as practical to bring forth the achievement of good in our present experience today, as it was seen to be while he trod the earth.

Many of those whom men have chosen to consider amongst the world's greatest thinkers have been more or less imbued with the false notion that good and evil, in some mysterious way, are so cunningly intertwined as to be well-nigh inseparable. A few moments' reflection in the light of Truth will, however, at once reveal the utter falsity of this assumption, for evil, being but the supposed absence or negation of good, God, never has been, and never can be either more or less than a false, nugatory claim—mere supposition.

It is because of this false notion, that evil is as real and powerful as good, that one quite frequently hears the statement made that evil has at last achieved its foul purpose. Among the influences at work, which wittingly or unwittingly present this phase of evil to mankind, are many newspapers, whose pages have become so impregnated with the repeated recital of evil happenings, as needlessly to impress the public with harrowing descriptions of evil—with mental pictures which have no relationship whatever to Truth.

Achievement is Mind manifested, the conscious realization of the activity of God, good. From the first chapter of Genesis we learn that God's work, perfect spiritual creation, man, was finished, that is to say, completely achieved, and so it must ever remain, in spite of any argument which might be brought to bear notwithstanding. When anything is brought to pass in the world, that is, made realizable, through that understanding of Being, God, which Christian Science inculcates, it is indeed the achievement of good being made manifest. Whatever is seen as expressing the law of God, the law of good, and resulting in harmonious experience, is achievement of the kind which all must sooner or later come to know, for this is Immanuel, God with us, demonstrated here and now. This is just how Mrs. Eddy answers her own question, *"How would you define Christian Science?"* on page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science": "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

The higher our aspirations, the loftier our ideals, the nobler our purposes, when unsullied by the mesmeric suggestions of evil, the greater must be our individual achievement. Mrs. Eddy states this quite simply in one short sentence on page 199 of Science and Health, where she tells us that "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." Then would it not seem as if the paramount necessity of today, yes, of every day, is to point out to humanity a means by which it might more readily achieve right thinking, that thinking which must logically ultimate in the present realization of "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men"; toward the fulfilling of the law of Love? This is possible only when a demonstrable understanding has been gained of what God is, what man is, and what the relationship of man to God is. How, it may be asked, is this to be achieved? By the study of Christian Science, which teaches us how to know and prove God's allness, and the nothingness of evil.

Achievement is then something vastly more than the mere formulation of some finite concept as to what one thinks should be, or what one chooses to see manifested, and then laboring to bring this about. Such, it may be said in passing, is but the operation of human will, mortal mind, a so-called mind which claims to be, but is not. True achievement is the effect of Principle, the natural unfoldment of Truth, of good, God. This goes to show just why it seems so very difficult for the human mind to differentiate between its own fallacious suggestions and that true incentive which both originates and culminates in the one and only Mind, eternal good, or consciousness. In the one Mind there is no limited outlining, no probability as to what might be, for all that really is, is herein found to be already achieved, made, finished, whereas in the other, the so-called mind, there is nothing but supposition. All that is ever required of men is to make evident by demonstration that which is right and true. This was what Christ Jesus did, it is what we must learn to do. By so doing, we are learning to substantiate more fully the contention of Christian Science, that God is All, and that evil is nothing. Mrs. Eddy writes thus, on page 17 of "No and Yes": "If mortals could grasp these two words, *all* and *nothing*, this mystery of a God who has no knowledge of sin would disappear, and the eternal, infinite harmony would be fathomed." This is the one and only worth-while achievement which all are required to labor for and attain, for, when sought for and attained, it conclusively demonstrates the brotherhood of man on earth.

Crowding Voices in a Library

There is a certain college library whose delights often woo men, especially during the quiet of the vacation season. Then, in the summer mornings, I not infrequently have the great room to myself, save for the quiet presence of the portraits and busts.

. . . Milton, with his hair
Around his placid temples curled,

often speaks to me from his pedestal, and from the shelves the crowding voices of the masters call, but the green slopes and lawns of the campus are so silent that one may hear the trees that grow close to the windows whisper "their green felicity," as if the babble of term time had never known existence and the ancient nymphs and dryads were murmuring there still.

It is owing to the relation of this library to the outside world that the silver loop of water with which the Kennebec here bounds the eastern slope takes on such chameleon shapes.

Now it becomes the Ilissus, on whose banks sit Socrates and Phædrus "in some quiet spot." The tall tree which Phædrus has chosen because of its shade is plainly visible from the window.

"Yes," he tells Socrates, "this is the tree."

"Yes, indeed," says Socrates, "and a fair and shady resting-place, full of summer sounds and scents; moreover, there is a sweet breeze, and the grasshoppers chirrup, and the greatest charm of all is the grass, like a pillow gently sloping to the head. My dear Phædrus, you have been an admirable guide," and then he ceases to "babble of green fields," and returns to that "bait of discourse, by whose spell," he tells Phædrus, "you may lead me all round Attica and over the wide world."

Now, as if by magic, the scene changes, and it is Edmund Spenser whom one hears, calling across English meadows,—

Sweet Themmes, runne softly till I
end my song;

or, perchance, the echoing sigh of Burns's lament over "Bonny Doon," or Wordsworth singing by the banks of Yarrow.

From the window of this southern alcove, where one sees the full curve of the river as it plunges toward the falls, the shining stream becomes the Rhone as Ruskin saw it "alike through bright day and lulling night, the never-pausing plunge, and never-fading flash, and never-hushing whisper."

In the golden dusk of twilight comes the fairest metamorphosis of all, for then the great mill that stretches along the eastern river-bank becomes a Venetian palace on the Grand Canal, with myriad lights reflecting in the glancing waters; there, in the vague distance, looms the shadowy bulk of St. Mark's, and in the little crumbling vestibule room, . . . Inside the library the close-filled shelves open out into unending vistas. From this upper shelf to which I first raise my eyes, the way leads to an English country house, upon the bowling green of which, "shut off from the garden by a thick yew hedge," my Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim surmount the difficulties of the siege of Namur.

"Summer is coming on," declared Trim; "your honor might sit out of doors and give me the nography of the town or citadel your honor was pleased to sit down before, and I'll be shot by your honor upon the glacis of it, if I do not fortify it to your honor's mind."

"I dare say thou wouldst, Trim," my Uncle replies.

Farther along on the same shelf a row of faded volumes of De Quincey—faded? nay, rather let us say time-mellowed—exhale a breath from the Lake Country where their author lived. On what depths these volumes open,—depths of the visible heavens, depths of the skies of dreams!—Martha Baker Dunn, "Cicero in Maine."

A Long Drive to Heliopolis

To Heliopolis from Cairo is a long drive of two hours on a splendid road, bordered for the most part with gardens. There were pomegranate trees in rich red flower, orange and lemon trees, tamarisk, olive, castor-oil, rose and acacia, with well-known flowers, such as the African marigold and larkspur in great plenty. Farther off were patches of golden dourra, and in their midst little clusters of palm and olive, oases of green amid yellow deserts.

We were driven by a friend in an English dog-cart, drawn by a pair of beautiful little Syrian horses; and very exhilarating it was to speed so easily through the soft, perfumed air. When we had left Cairo at three o'clock p. m. it was eighty-three degrees in the shade! We come in sight of a noble obelisk of granite—all that now remains of the once glorious seat of learning and of free thought, whither Plato went four hundred years before Christ to study "the wisdom of the Egyptians." We alight and walk across a field amid groups of Bedouins, with their donkeys, old and young, camels, large beautiful oxen, dogs and sheep. Little half-naked children followed us crying "Bakshish." The statuelike men and women stared without a word. In this picturesque scene we linger long around the solitary relic of the famous Temple of the Sun. There is something in an obelisk that takes strange hold of the fancy, especially when it stands under the canopy of a burning southern sky, and on the level line of a desert. . . . Indeed, to build obelisks in cities and small hilly countries is altogether a mistake. They should stand in vast plains like lighthouses at sea.

. . . The reputation of Heliopolis faded after the conquest of Egypt by Greece, when the Greek city of Alexandria took its place. The flocks and herds of the Bedouin now wander at will over the site of the once famous seat of learning. A little train of wild, dark-skinned children, with their tame colts and kids, followed at our heels to the entrance of the gardens near. . . .

We sat down in a thicket of orange and pomegranate trees, glossy green leaf, scarlet blossom, and golden fruit within arm's reach. Soon enormous bouquets were brought by the gardener for each of the ladies, smelling of the delicate blossom of the black and lilac acacia. We saw many of these trees on the way, and its fragrance is not easily forgotten, nor its blossom either.

The drive home was through such a blaze of color, that we might almost have fancied ourselves caught up in the chariot of Phoebus Apollo and whirled through space in the wake of the sun-god. Never have I seen such a pageant as that Egyptian sunset. All the colors of the flowers in which we had just been revelling, orange, violet, crimson, seemed suddenly translated into myriads of jewels, which, rainbow-tinted, flashed and flamed for a while, finally melting, like Cleopatra's pearl, in a sea of purple. Verily, we beheld "the pomp of Egypt" on that homeward drive from Heliopolis.—"Holiday Letters," by Mathilda Betham-Edwards.

Clouds

Down the blue night the unending columns press
In noiseless tumult, break and wave and flow,
Now tread the far South, or lift rounds of snow
Up to the white moon's hidden loveliness
Some pause in their grave wandering comradeless,
And turn with profound gesture vague and slow. . . .

—Rupert Brooke.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year . . . . $9.00 Six Months . . . $5.00
Three Months $3.00 One Month . . . $1.10
Single copies 3 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
South African: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 420 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Der Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Muhammadan Belt

ALTHOUGH the news that the rising in the Malabar region of Madras presidency in India was the result of purely local conditions is no doubt correct, there can be no question that, as indicated in a recent dispatch from London, the incident has its roots much deeper than the feeling against the alleged extortions of Hindu landlords. In the present state of unrest in many parts of India, it requires very little to cause open disturbances, and very often a superficial observer is deceived as to their real significance. In the case of the Malabar riots, there seems, for instance, to be no doubt that they were an indirect result of the tremendous agitation at present being carried on throughout the country by Mr. Ghandi and his followers.

It is, of course, perfectly true that Mr. Ghandi is never tired of emphasizing the fact that the non-cooperative policy for which he stands should not involve any violence or other than purely passive resistance to authority. But, in a country like India, such a campaign is impossible. The great numbers of professional agitators who find a place in the ranks of the Ghandists, as of all other political movements in India, have no intention whatever of adhering to the no-violence demands of their leader, but every intention, should interest seem to point that way, of doing just the reverse. The truth of this statement has been illustrated already, again and again, and the recent outbreak in Malabar is yet another case in point. If, however, the Malabar riots are investigated further, it will be found that their roots go deeper still. The fact of the matter is that, for some time past, there has been a growing uneasiness throughout the great Muhammadan belt on the question of the solidarity of Islam. Ten years ago, it is not too much to say that, in the consideration of any question affecting the East, this solidarity would always be reckoned as a prime factor. "Drop a stone into the pool of Islam," declared Lord Curzon, many years ago, "and the ripples will move outward to the farthest shore." Lord Curzon, whose knowledge of the Muhammadan is perhaps unrivaled, was discussing the question of Persia at the time, and urging that nothing should be done in any way to offend Muhammadan feeling.

Even as recently as the outbreak of the great war this question of the solidarity of Islam was still regarded as a prime political factor. So much so that, when the Sultan of Turkey in the autumn of 1914 proclaimed a holy war, it was regarded with the utmost concern by the Allies. The complete failure of the Muhammadans to respond to the call of the Caliph on that occasion was the first indication that any serious inroads had been made into this solidarity. Every year of the war, as it progressed, however, showed clearly enough that the Muhammadan belt was by no means as coherent as it used to be. The revolt of the King of the Hedjaz, and the vigorous campaign which the Arabs, under the Emir Feisul, waged against the Turk, to say nothing of the complete alienation of Mesopotamia, all went to prove the growing disunity of Islam.

Nothing, however, is easier than to exaggerate the importance of such a movement. A tremendous religious belief such as the solidarity of Islam does not fade out so quickly. It is, moreover, always subject to vigorous revivals. A thousand acts of discord may take place before the cry is raised, "Islam in danger!" But the moment it is raised, the moment it is believed, quite a new situation is created. Now there may be a considerable doubt as to whether this cry, at the present moment, can be rendered effective, but there can be no doubt at all that Mr. Ghandi, in organizing his non-cooperation campaign in India, depended, for the effectiveness of his efforts against Indian Muhammadans, upon the compelling power of such a summons. It was for this reason that Mr. Ghandi, in launching his campaign, something over a year ago, placed in the forefront of his effort a protest against the Treaty of Sèvres. That treaty, the Hindu leader declared, had given the Muhammadans of India "a shock" from which it would be "difficult for them to recover." He insisted that the terms imposed upon Turkey constituted a violation of ministerial pledges and the complete disregard of Muhammadan sentiment, and he declared his intention "of standing by his Muhammadan brothers in their hour of trial."

In exploiting this theory amongst the Muhammadans of India every device for arousing Muhammadan sentiment has been resorted to, and there can be no question that the picture has been gradually developed of a concerted onslaught by non-Muhammadan powers on the solidarity of Islam. The incorporation of an independent Arab state in Mesopotamia, the progress of the Zionists in Palestine, the alienation of Baghdad and Mecca from the empire of the Caliph, have all been pointed to as undoubted proofs of the steady and powerful disintegration of Muhammadanism. Then, with extraordinary skill, the whole movement has been brought to center around the maintenance of the Sultan as Caliph in Constantinople.

The simple fact of the matter is, of course, that Constantinople is not really a sacred city, even to the Turks, who actually term it a city of giaours—a conquered infidel place. Unlike Mecca and Medina, it is not a center of Muhammadan cult, and bears no name to show that it is considered holy, sacred, or illuminated, such as is conveyed, for instance, by the qualifying term of shérif, moukéren or munéver, attached to Mecca, Medina, and Damascus. These great Arab cities, together with such places as Baghdad, Yemen, and Assir, have never recognized the religious supremacy of the Ottoman Caliph. On the contrary, they look upon the Sultan as distinctly a usurper, and insist that the true claims to the Caliphate are in Mecca. As to the Muhammadans in India, as a well-known authority on the matter recently declared, "They are never to be seen in Constantinople paying their respects to the Padishah," but on the contrary, their objective, and that of the Algerians and Tunisians, has always been Baghdad. All this is, of course, true enough. Nevertheless, the fact remains that amongst the great unthinking masses of the Muhammadan world the apparent disintegration of Muhammadanism by the attack on Turkey may well be used as a rallying cry for Muhammadans against Christian authority wherever it is found. It is this fact that constitutes the real importance of the Malabar riots and of similar outbursts, not only in other parts of India, but in Egypt and in Morocco and elsewhere throughout the great Muhammadan belt.

The Railroad Refunding Bill

IN THE preparation of such a bill as that providing for the loan of some $500,000,000 more to the railroads for ten years, it is interesting to see how changes may be made in the expression of the terms without any vital changes in the terms themselves. Thus public opinion has already been vigorously expressed against the claim of the railroads for large amounts on the basis of supposed inefficiency of labor during the war. Yet William G. McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads, has recently declared in a letter, which has been made public, that much of the demand still made is really on this same basis, though the claim has been rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by all those who have most carefully investigated it. Because the public may find some difficulty in grasping the significance of large and complicated figures, these figures must be clearly explained by those who understand them and are impartial, in order that public opinion may consider them wisely. It is often necessary that figures be comprehended, even though they may seem formidable.

The situation is simply that the railroads would receive, under the refunding bill, a loan from the government to cover their needs instead of raising the money by the sale of new bonds of their own. At the same time, the United States is to pay in full what it supposedly owes to the railroads. The advantage, therefore, is entirely on the side of the railroads and against the government. Though the railroads claim losses because of government management, the public needs to realize that there were undoubtedly many compensating gains, even if any losses are to be admitted. One of these gains is the guarantee to the railroads of a fixed and adequate return on their investment. It is extremely doubtful whether the railroads could have done so well during the war if they had continued under private management. They desire now to reestablish themselves at the expense of the government after long years of speculation on the part of those who have owned and managed them.

The public treasury needs to be more carefully watched now that it is dealing in billions of dollars than when it was dealing only in millions. The railroad situation, the shipping board situation, and other such conditions show that it has been even easier to waste and misappropriate hundreds of millions of dollars than it ever was to dispose of smaller sums improperly. During the war, it was necessary to think quickly in large figures. Billions of dollars were raised from the people by the sale of Liberty bonds. These sums were immediately used lavishly for the winning of the war. For the winning of true peace there must now be true economy. The public is not inclined to raise huge sums to be wasted, or to be used by those who do not deserve them. The claims of the railroads, therefore, should be examined much more carefully because a refunding, on a wrong basis, of their debt to the United States cannot lead to prosperity, either for them or for the public. A demand, no matter how plausibly it may be presented, may not represent a just need.

Agitation Among the Negroes

DOUBTLESS most people in the United States do not realize how much propaganda intended to excite resentment and disorder among the Negroes is being circulated through periodicals, and more subtle means, by such organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World. Now, agitation intended to stir up turmoil cannot, of course, be a benefit to anyone. The stimulating of people to think of themselves as belonging to different classes cannot help to bring about any satisfactory sense of equality. The Industrial Workers of the World deliberately tries to develop what it calls a class consciousness among the poor and ignorant, without realizing that even if such a class consciousness were to be developed it would be a limitation instead of a means of freedom. The Negroes themselves, therefore, including especially their intelligent journalists, who deplore anarchistic agitation, need to resist such propaganda. While lynching and other violence must be overcome, certainly the stirring up of general misunderstanding, jealousies, and enmities is not the remedy for it. This agitation comes from those who do not understand the south and conditions that have to be dealt with there, and tends only to make the problem more serious.

The problem of agitation among the Negroes will not be solved, of course, by any mere resentment and attempts at suppression on the part of others. One of the first remedies must be a strictly enforced law against lynching. Those who see the danger of the incitement of the Negroes to violence must meet this danger first of all by calm reasoning and wise cooperation. This is the only preventive for any threatened war of classes. The process of education may seem to be slow, with only here a little of the truth presented to the attention of those concerned, and there a little. Yet the way of presentation of the basis on which races can live side by side in harmony can be adapted to the various types of people who are to be convinced. Among the Negroes themselves the first to be reached by the presentation of the right way to cooperate are the intelligent leaders of that race who will know how to be of real service to the many.

When a magazine, evidently controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World, gives a whole page to the words, "America the Home of Lynching," and other page to an oath phrased in inflammatory language, and some six more of its pages to similar statements, it is surely not of a type to be helpful either to Negroes or to other people in the remedying of wrongs. When, however, it says, among other things, that "Negroes should read, read, read," it is giving good advice, though reading, to be beneficial in the working out of social problems, must consist of books dealing with affairs in a constructive, and not a destructive way. The books advertised in this particular magazine are of the sort to rouse passions and bring about general turmoil. In fact, the flamboyant style of the periodical itself is evidently modeled on that of some of the books which it advertises. This particular magazine is merely typical of many which are being circulated. Though there need be no suppression of opinions in a democracy, there is the right way in which false opinions can be replaced with an understanding of the truth. In a democracy there is for all the way of justice, which can never be found in any form of anarchy. The discernment and achievement of this may seem slow, but it can be proved to be sure. The Negroes themselves need to understand that any injustice done them cannot be overcome by mere words inflamed with hatred. A great mass of words, without any basis of sound meaning, is dangerous rather than helpful, and is to be avoided by those for whom it is intended.

Shipbuilding in Australia

ALTHOUGH the prevailing lack of freight has compelled the Australian Government to lay up some of its cargo steamers, and to negotiate the sale of its fleet of wooden ships, built in the United States during the war, it is welcome to find that the Commonwealth authorities have no thought of either abandoning the shipbuilding business as a state concern or of dissolving the now famous Commonwealth line of steamers. Both ideas were evolved during the war, and were at the time an encouraging example to the rest of the allied world of how a great and pressing problem might be effectively dealt with. From the first outbreak of the struggle Australia showed herself peculiarly energetic in securing control of her resources and making the most of them. She dealt quickly and effectively with the question of food control and food production, and within a very short time had solved the complex problem presented by the fact that the greater part of her mineral products was under foreign control. By the summer of 1917 the shipping question had become one of tremendous concern to the Allies, and Australia, under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, recognized that here also the Commonwealth must do what it could to provide for its own needs.

Now, shipbuilding is not an industry that can be created over night, and the Australian authorities, whilst fully alive to this fact, determined that it should be established as quickly as possible. An inventory of all suitable material in the Commonwealth was prepared, and plans were devised to supply deficiencies wherever they might occur. Sites were quickly decided upon, and arrangements made for the prompt delivery of everything requisite to construction. Since then the shipbuilding work has progressed steadily, and, according to the latest advices from Sydney, new vessels are still being launched or completed for the Commonwealth Government line of steamers. In a recent statement on the subject, L. E. Groom, Federal Minister for Works and Railways, commenting on the launching of the Echuca, built for the Commonwealth line at Maryborough, Queensland, stated that the line was now operating forty-seven vessels, and declared that every effort would be made to carry on the shipbuilding industry, which, he insisted, was "essential to the trade and commerce and producing interests of the Commonwealth."

Such a statement can only be welcomed by those who recognize the special value in these times of a farseeing policy. As Sir Joseph Cook very justly declared, recently, in combating some adverse criticism of the government's plans, the present phase, in which there are more ships than cargo, is only a passing one. A general revival in the world's trade will quickly create a demand for all the shipping which Australia can supply. Already there is agitation in New Zealand for an extension of the Commonwealth line system to that country, whilst the question of the Fiji trade has still to be worked out. As far as material is concerned, Australia, with her immense resources of coal and iron, is well equipped to take a foremost place in the world's shipbuilding industry.

On Borrowing Books

THE problem of publishers and booksellers today is not merely to get people to buy books, but to encourage the reading of them. If people learn to enjoy reading they will buy more books as a necessary result of their appreciation. With the enormous increase in the number of printed volumes the question arises, is it worth while for a man to pile up a large private library for his own benefit alone? Many of the books purchased one would wish to read only once. After that reading they may remain on the shelves untouched, unless they can be lent to others. There are, of course, some few people who need constantly to refer to most of their books in their daily work. For these to lend the volumes of their working library might be impracticable, but for most people, to keep their books in circulation would be a service to many, including the publishers.

A good book should always be current. That is to say, if any copy of it remains for a considerable time unread on anyone's shelves, it is, to that extent, settling down into oblivion. A friend may browse about in one's library and pick up a book or two that he would at least like to look over at his leisure at home. Of course, if the volumes he selects have remained in this library untouched for some time, there might be little loss to the owner even if they were lent for weeks or months. The statement of this fact is not, of course, to encourage neglect in the matter of returning books borrowed, but it is intended to aid in showing that the owner of a library really has nothing to fear in lending many of his volumes.

The essayists, who are increasing in number so rapidly in these talkative days, have lamented sufficiently the shortcomings of the borrower who keeps what has been merely lent to him. There is, it is true, a sentimental interest to the owner of a library, just in seeing the books arranged on his shelves, whether he has time to read many of them or not. Charles S. Brooks has written pleasantly of this feeling, and of his feelings upon seeing some of his books stood on end by the maid who dusted them, but books by Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and the other moderns might just as well be stood on their heads as to remain upright if they are not to be read. So it is time for a word to be said in favor of judicious lending of books. This practice will in no way decrease the business of the publishers and booksellers, for when a man borrows a book that he really wants to read, he may thereafter buy it for himself or, at least, buy other books, either by the same writer or of a similar nature. Let us repeat that it is the encouragement of reading that is necessary, and whenever a man desires, of his own accord, without urging, to borrow a book, he doubtless intends to read it. Though no one should be pressed to take home with him a volume in which he manifests only a polite interest, still the person who really has the desire to read is entitled to have this desire fulfilled. He may, therefore, go to the public library and patiently wait his turn, or he may go straight to the nearest bookstore and purchase what he is interested in; but he may also share some friend's pleasure in an expanding private library that is not intended to be a selfish possession.

Editorial Notes

Now that recruiting for the Spanish Foreign Legion in the United States for service against Morocco has ceased, some interesting parallels are suggested. Spain, it should be remembered, has sought recruits not merely in America, but also in Europe. The effect may be to spur on the Moroccans to fight harder because foreign mercenaries are employed against them. The war is not a popular one; it does not appeal to the finer feelings of men as did the recent one, when men flocked from everywhere to the British colors and to the tricolor. And mainly because of that circumstance, the whole question of mercenary soldiering is raised in a new and acute guise. Today it may be, what are the Moroccan chiefs thinking about the mercenary idea in the Spanish Army; tomorrow, what is the League of Nations thinking about it?

SAMUEL PEPYS was not accounted at his true worth during his lifetime, and by many today he is still regarded more as a gossip than a very faithful servant of the State. The British Navy certainly owed much to his endeavors, yet until recently no one thought of doing him honor by naming a street in London City after him. That omission is now to be made good. The Port of London Authority has brought several new thoroughfares into being in the building of its new offices, and one of them is to go by the name of Pepys Street. Some one in authority ought to say how the name is to be pronounced. So far the only indication on this point is this verse by Ashby-Sterry:

> There are people, I'm told, some say there are heaps,
> Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
> And some, so precise and pedantic their step is,
> Who call the delightful old diarist Pepys;
> But those I think right, and I follow their steps,
> Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Peps.

THE south of the United States, it is said with a tinge of pride, is making itself independent of a New York that theatrically has tended to ignore it. In the south the "little theater" really flourishes, and, as a consequence, there is seen an awakening interest in the "newer drama," whatever that may mean. In other words, the southern states are making themselves histrionically independent of the nation's dramatic center, and helping themselves from their own available talent, amateur and professional. There is no reason why the ultimate outcome should not be an excellent southern school of acting as well as of playwrighting. In the meantime, the movement suggests the possible creation of a "little theater" in nearly every large town in the country, run by its own native actors. Why not? The art of the theater could not but profit.

AN interruption by the Member for Plymouth at a very tense moment in the House of Commons produced such amusement as considerably to ease a somewhat strained situation. It also produced a pronouncement by the Premier on prohibition. Contending for the earnestness with which the Housing Bill had been administered he put the question: Has any country in Europe made so much sacrifice on behalf of housing: what has the United States done? To which the unexpected answer came promptly, "Gone dry." It was Lady Astor, M. P., and Mr. Lloyd George, when the laughter had ceased, replied that England with heavier liabilities and "not even gone dry" had found more money for housing its working classes than the United States of America. That "not even" shows where the financial bias must lie.

THE Church of St. Margaret at Lower Halstow, in Kent, has recently found itself in hitherto unsuspected possession of a treasure. Heavy gun practice by the Medway batteries cracked some cement, and when the repairs were about to be undertaken, traces of metal were found. The plaster being removed revealed a beautiful twelfth-century metal font. The bowl is of foreign workmanship, enriched with figures of a king with crown and scepter, and of angels with outstretched wings. Kent lay on the way of the Crusaders as they journeyed in and out of England, so that Halstow's font is easily accounted for. The Crusaders have left their traces in many an English country church, to say nothing of the famous round church with its carved doorway in the center of London.

WHEN the Corn Trade Sectional Committee of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce sent a cable message to South Africa defending a private transaction in B grade wheat and flour last year, the Durban chamber politely replied that it was sending two bags of the flour back to the Melbourne chamber. If the condition of the flour was as described, this retort might have been effective, and even the fact that the bags of flour failed to reach Australia could be construed as a proof of the accuracy of the description. While any question of compensation has probably been settled amicably over the table in London by the prime ministers of both dominions, it would seem in the interests of the Commonwealth that the whole transaction should be thoroughly opened up.